US008152516B2

(12) **United States Patent**
Harvey et al.

(10) **Patent No.: US 8,152,516 B2**
(45) **Date of Patent: *Apr. 10, 2012**

(54) **EQUINE DENTAL GRINDING APPARATUS**

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(73) Assignee: **Flexi-Float, LLC**, Spring Valley, WI (US)

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

This patent is subject to a terminal disclaimer.

(21) Appl. No.: **10/942,324**

(22) Filed: **Sep. 15, 2004**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2005/0214706 A1 Sep. 29, 2005

Related U.S. Application Data

(63) Continuation-in-part of application No. 10/719,572, filed on Nov. 22, 2003, now Pat. No. 7,172,415.

(51) **Int. Cl.**
A61D 5/00 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **433/1**; 433/130

(58) **Field of Classification Search** 433/1, 116, 433/125, 126, 130, 134
See application file for complete search history.

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* cited by examiner

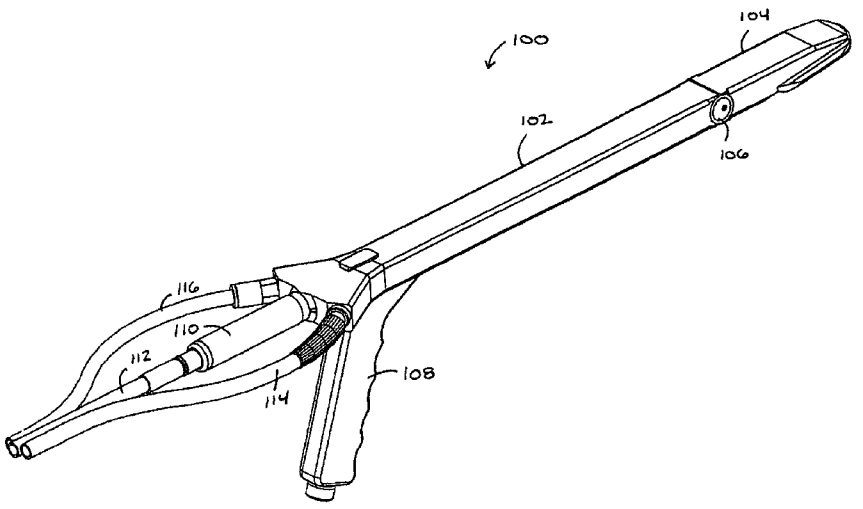
Primary Examiner — Ralph Lewis

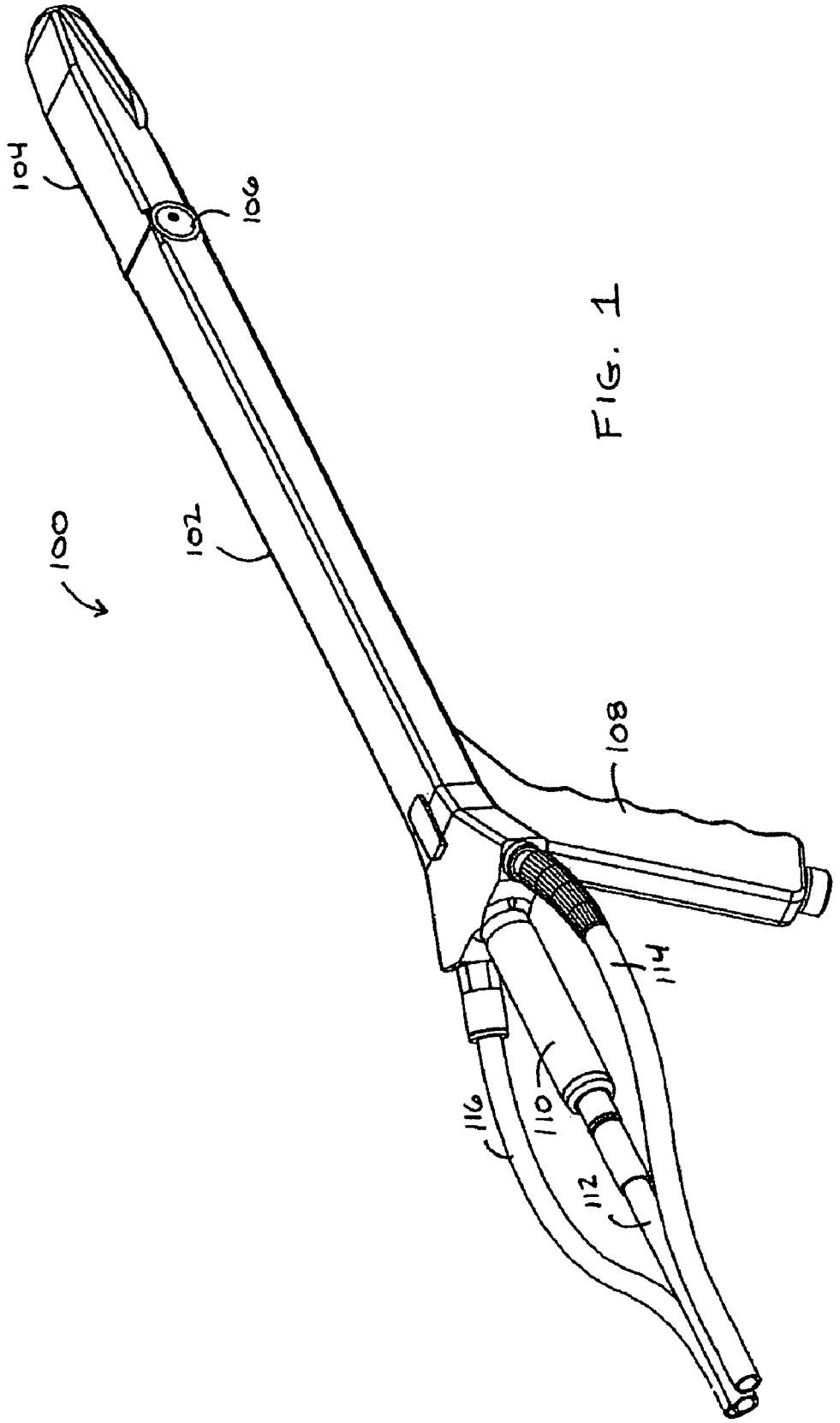
(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Boardman & Clark LLP; Joseph W. Byrne

(57) **ABSTRACT**

An apparatus for grinding the teeth of horses is disclosed. The apparatus includes a tool body. A drive shaft is disposed inside of the tool body. A drive mechanism is connected to one end of the drive shaft. A grinding member is connected to the other end of the drive shaft. The grinding member can pivot through a range of angles relative to the drive shaft.

55 Claims, 26 Drawing Sheets





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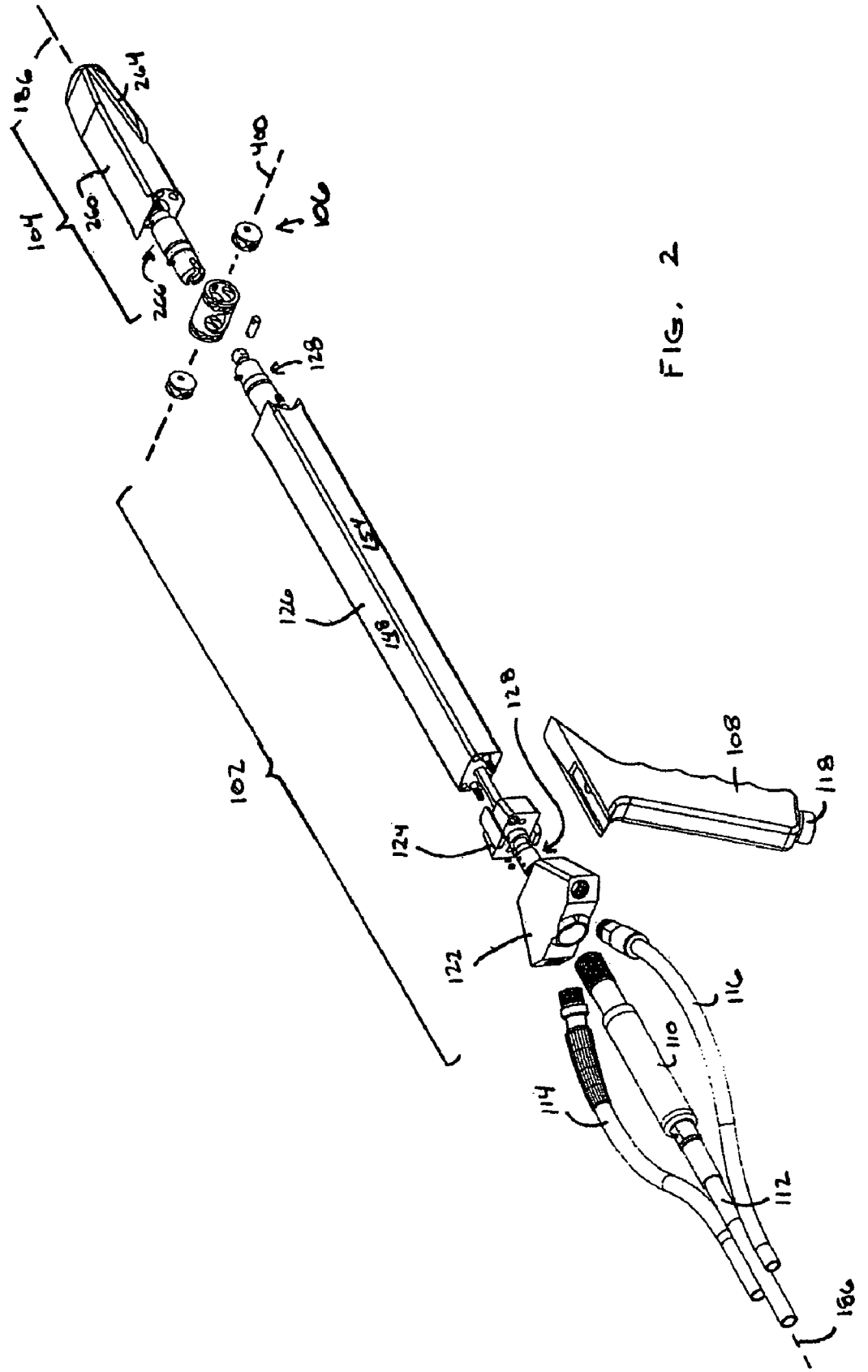
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FIG. 2

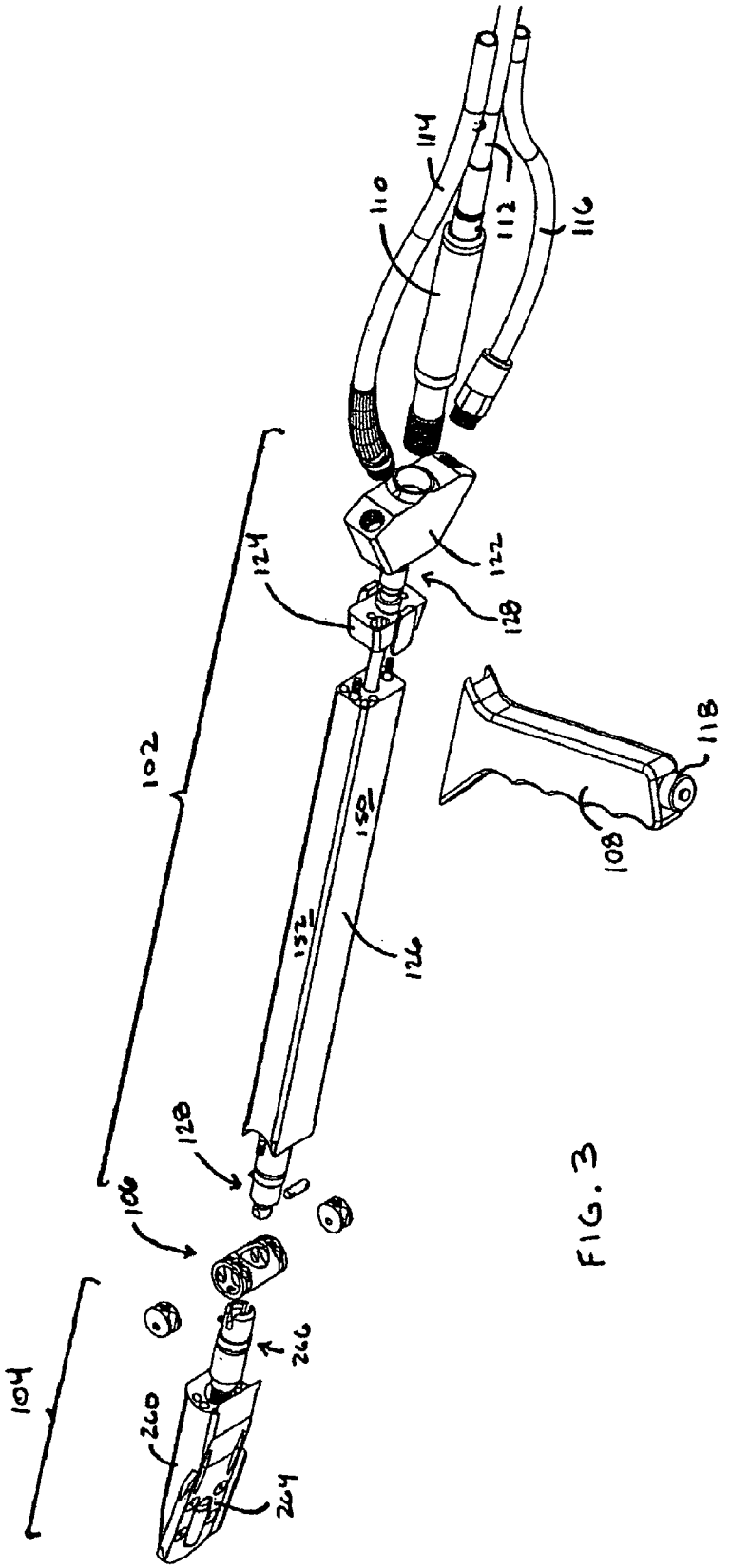
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FIG. 3

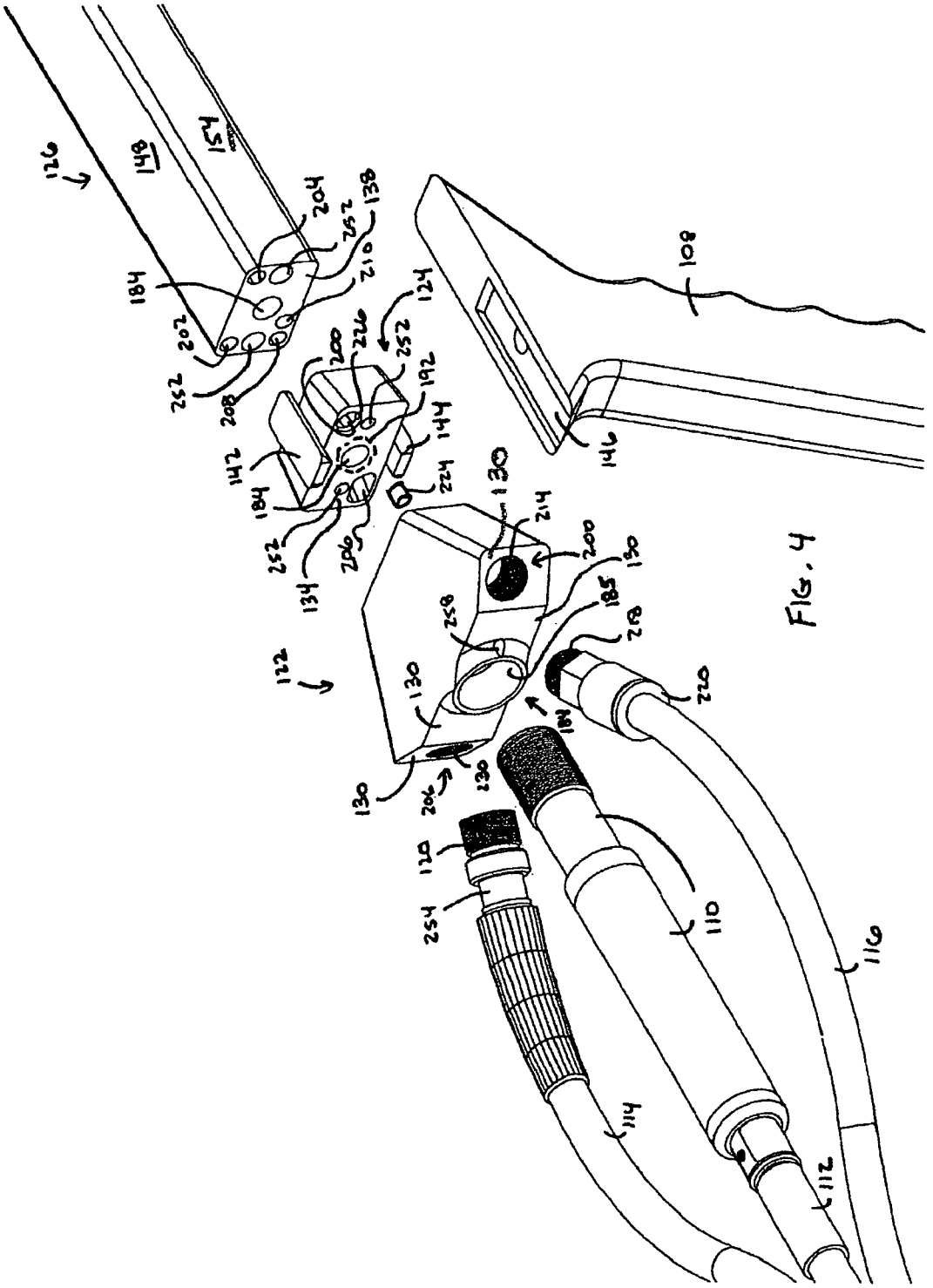
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FIG. 4

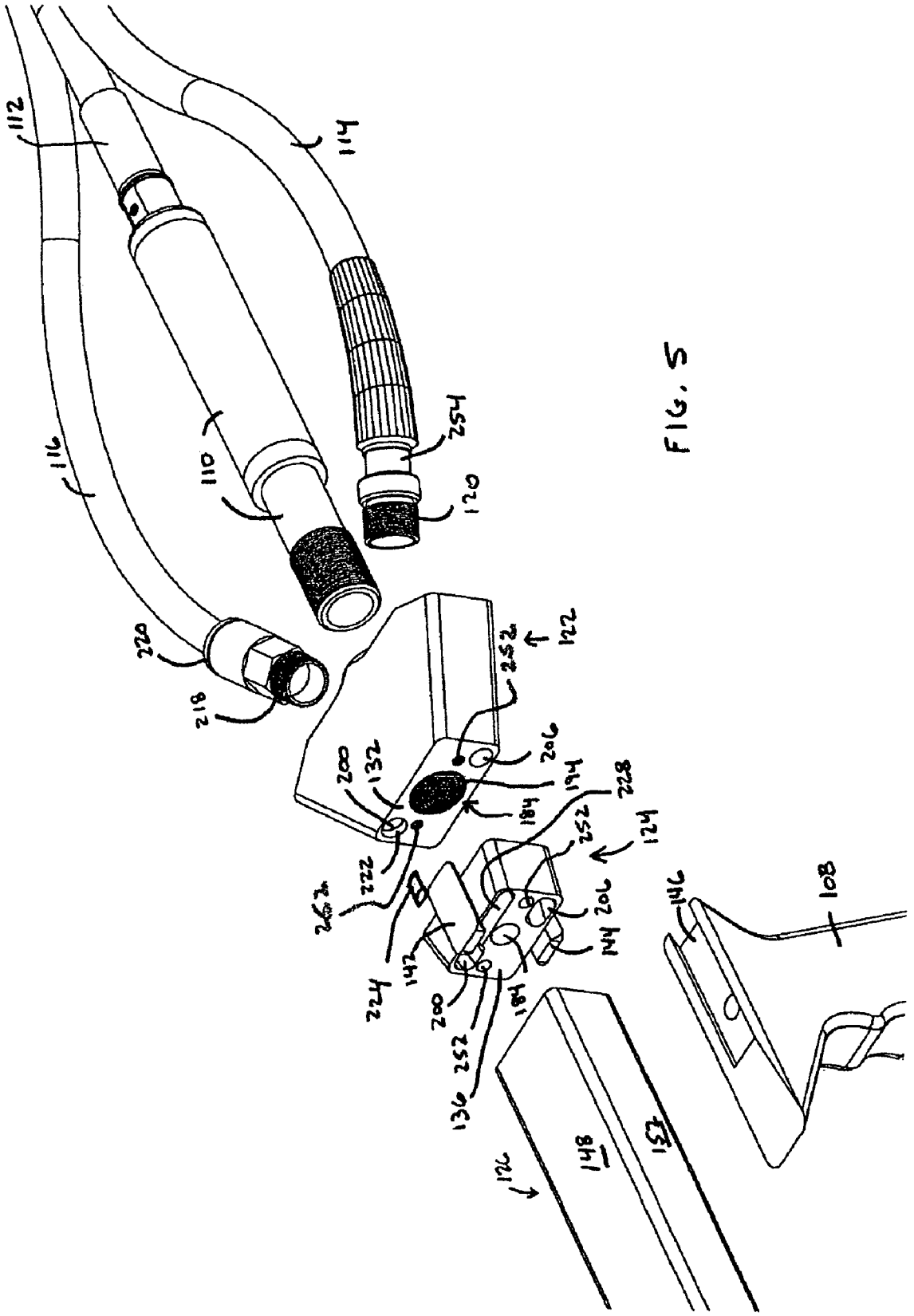
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FIG. 5

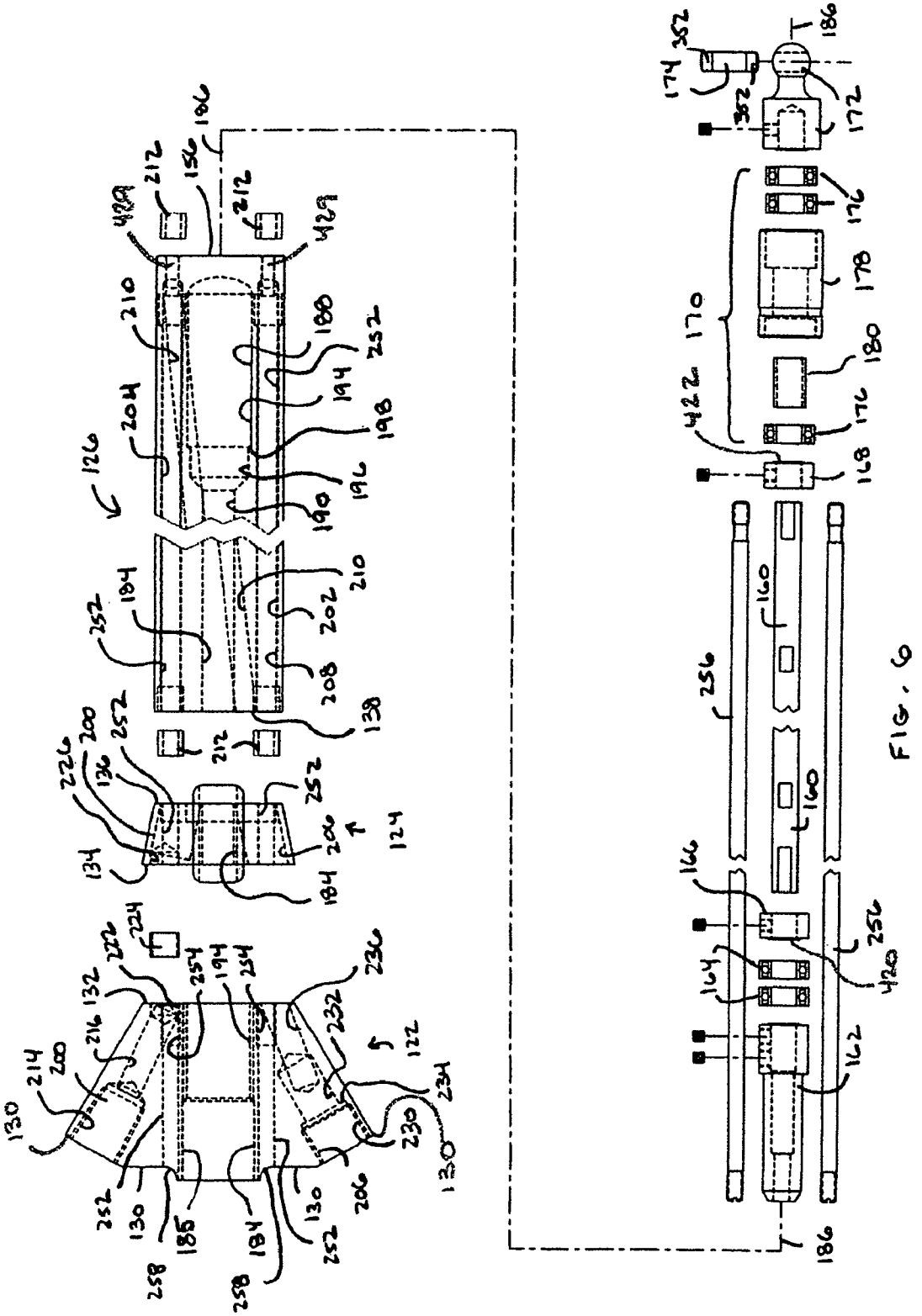
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FIG. 6

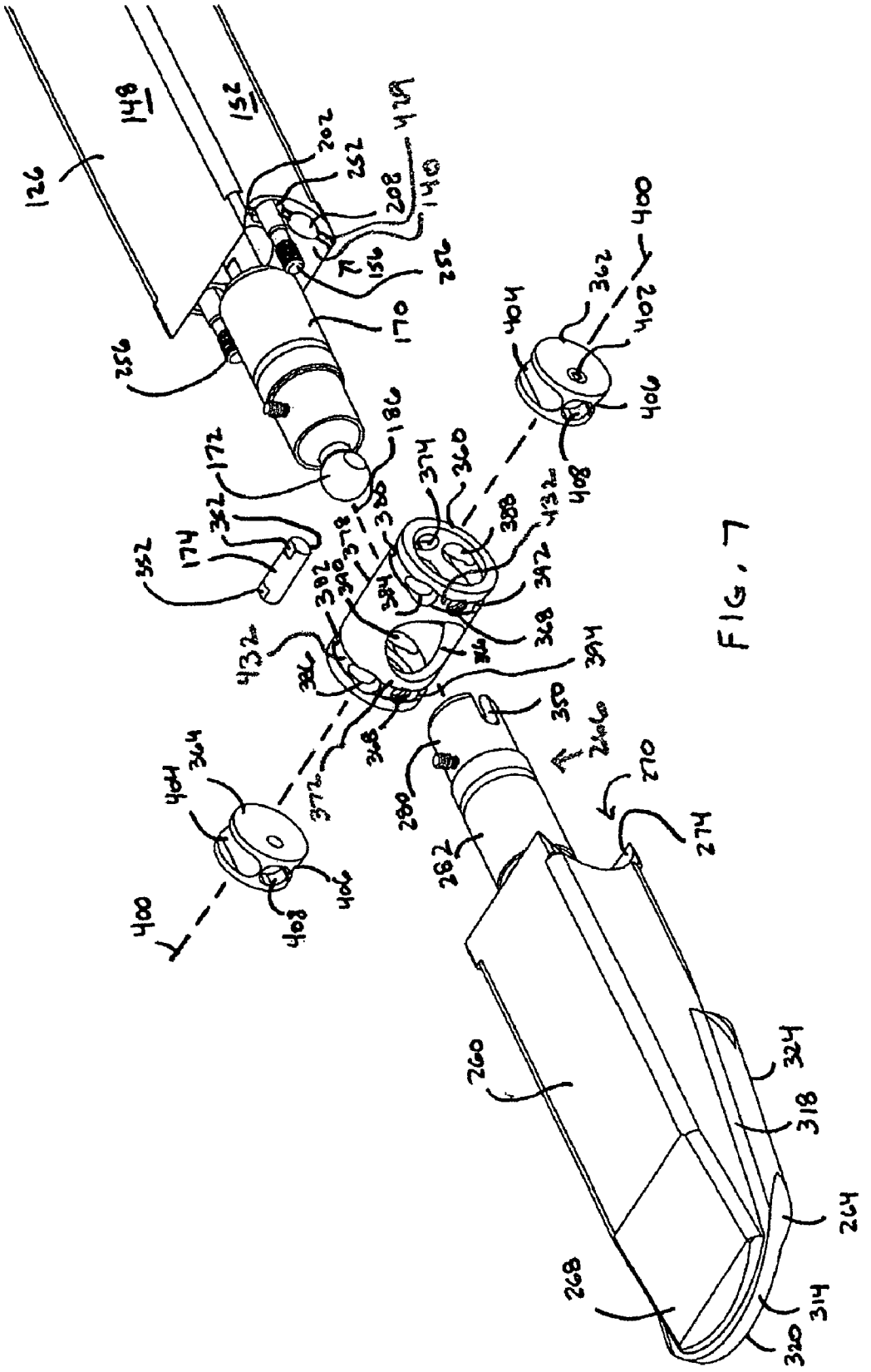
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FIG. 7

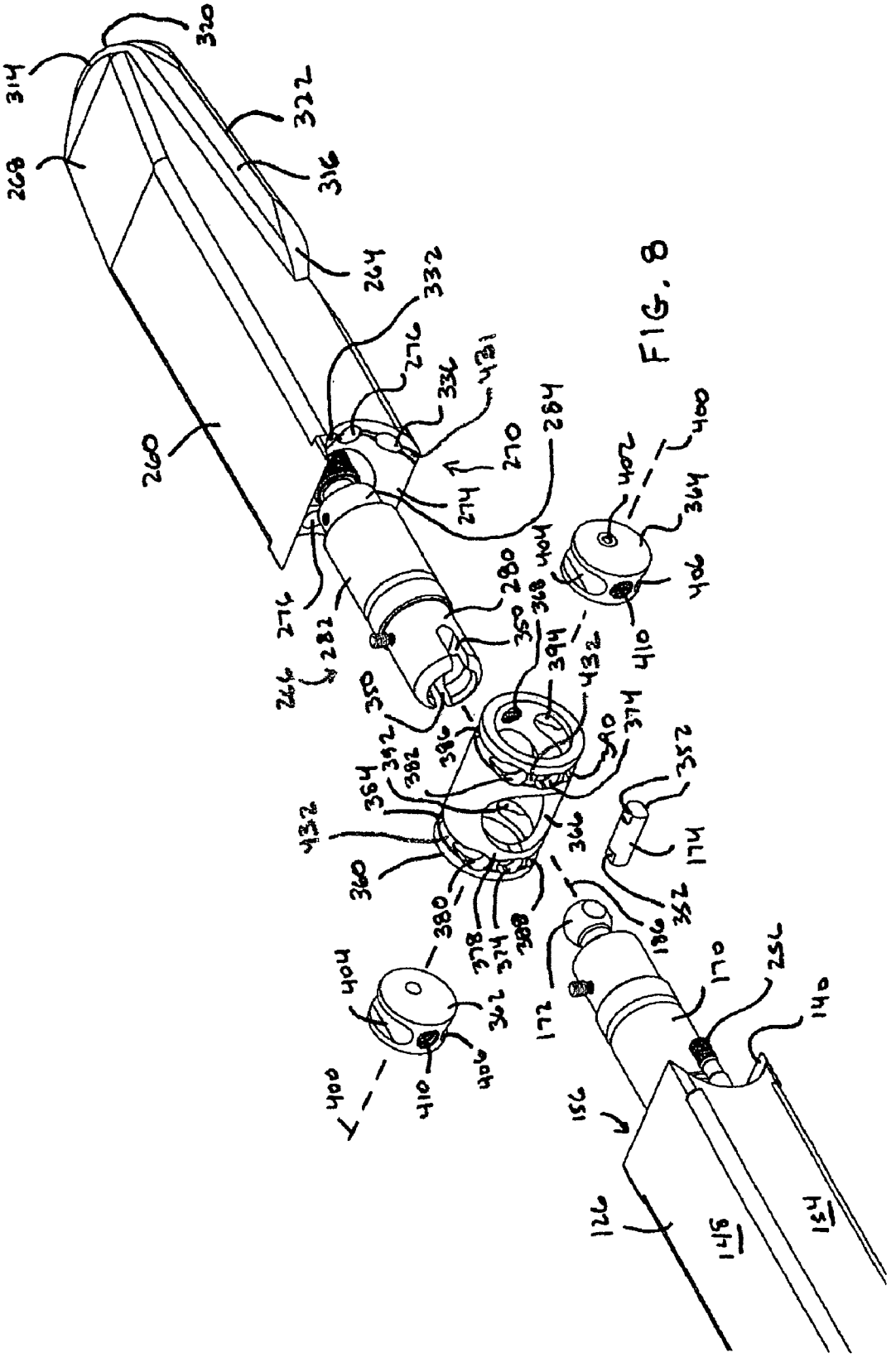
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FIG. 8

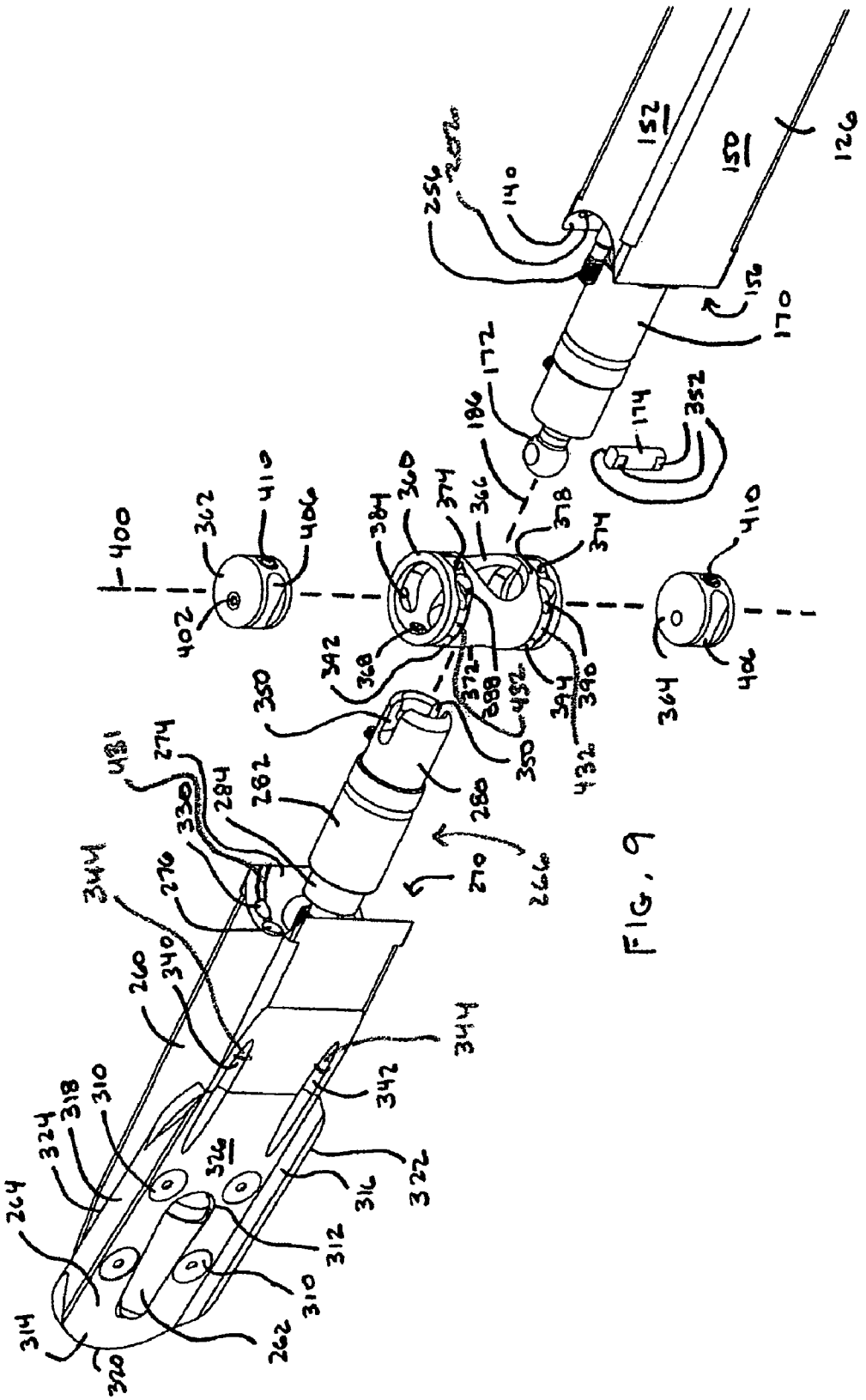
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FIG. 9

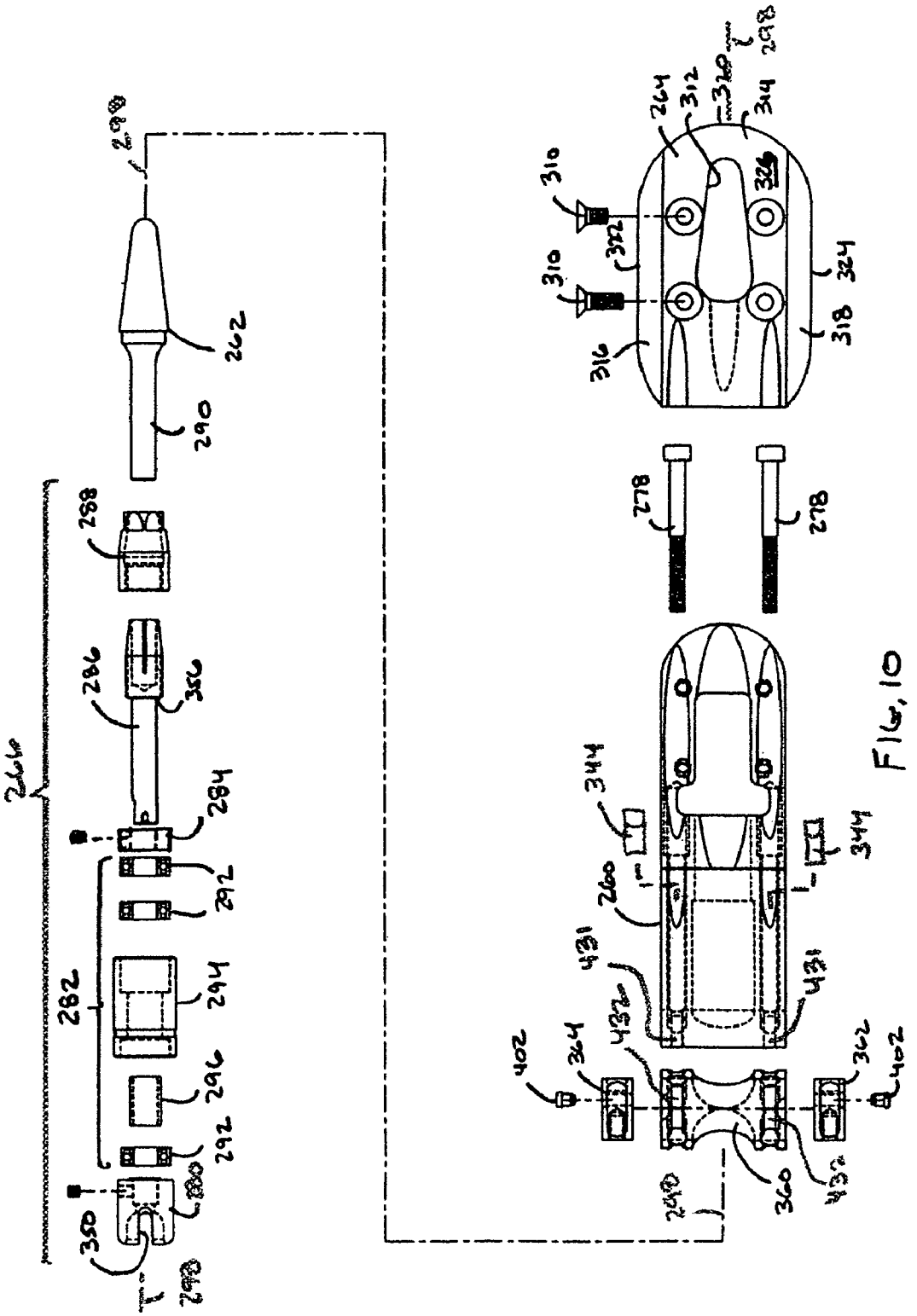
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Fig. 10

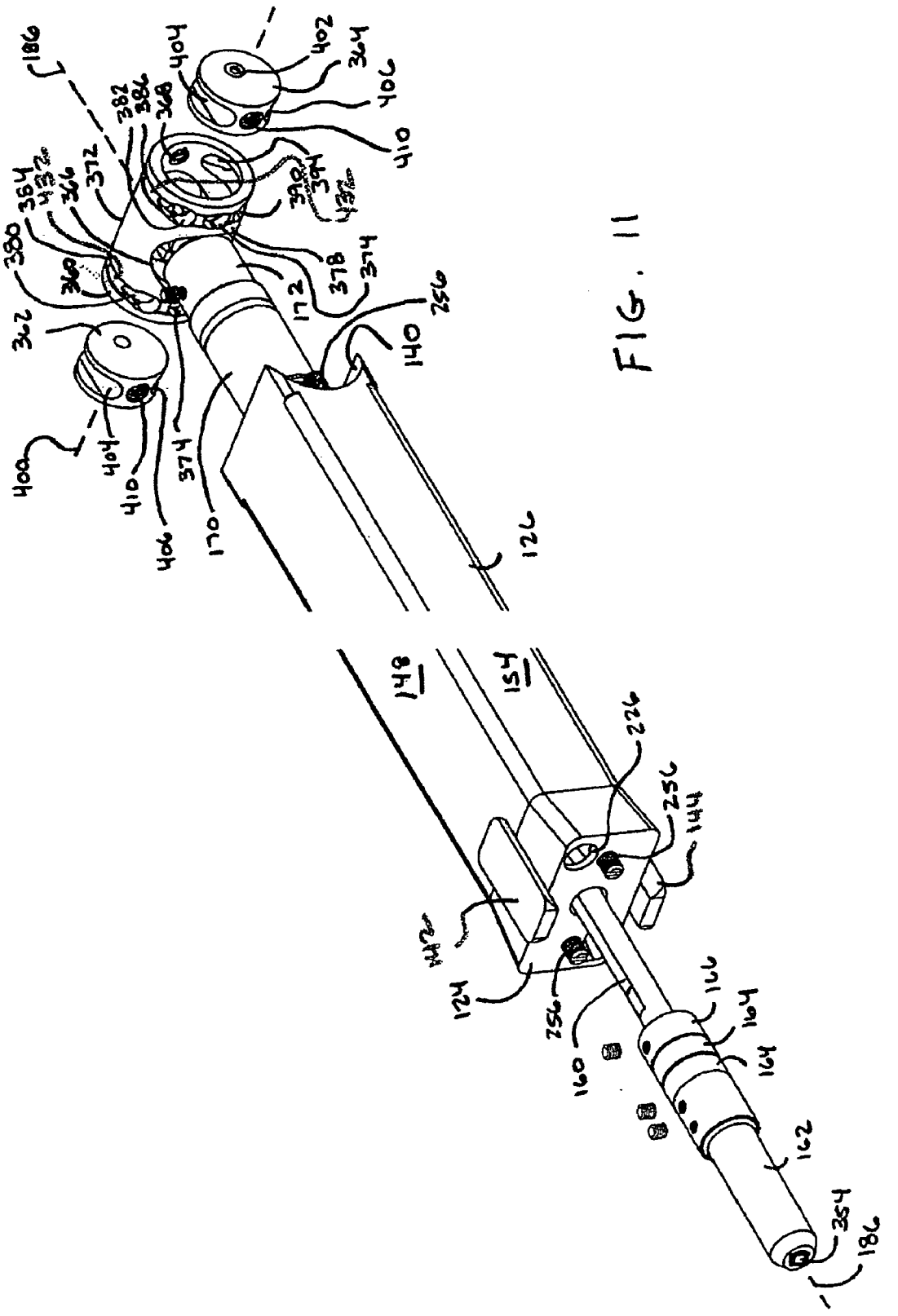
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FIG. 11

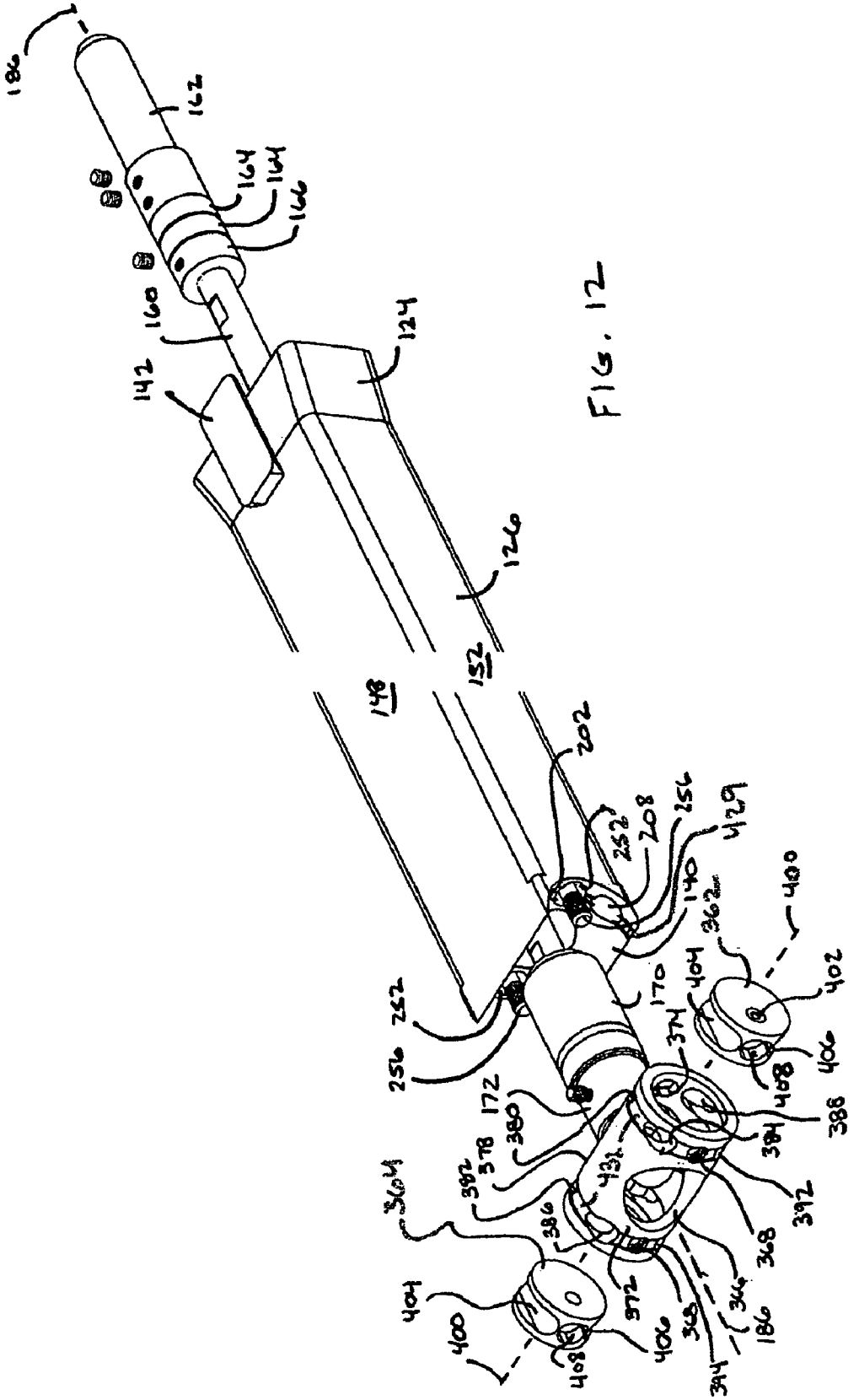
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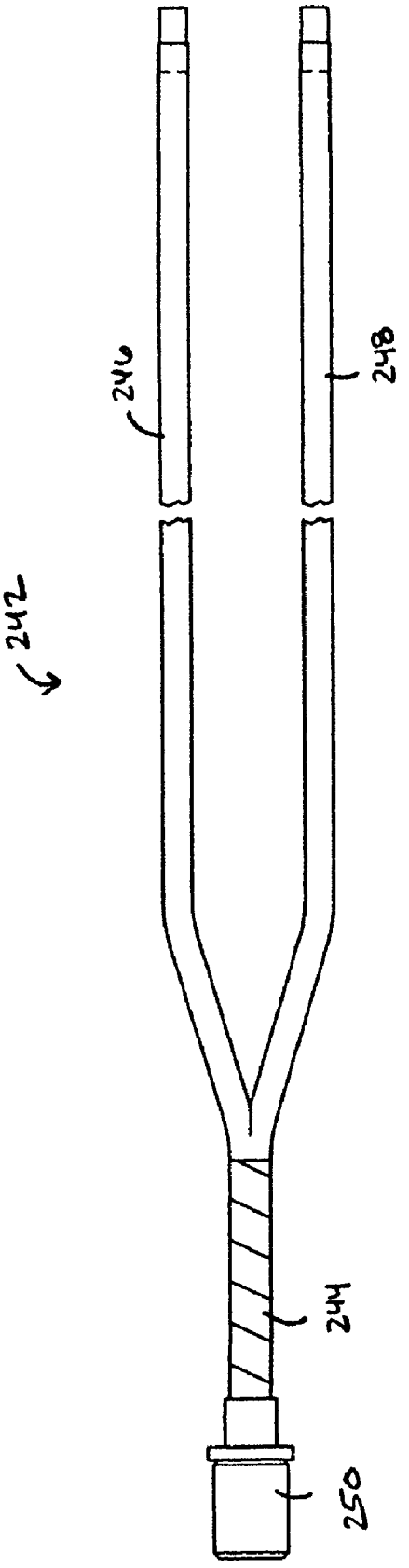
FIG. 12



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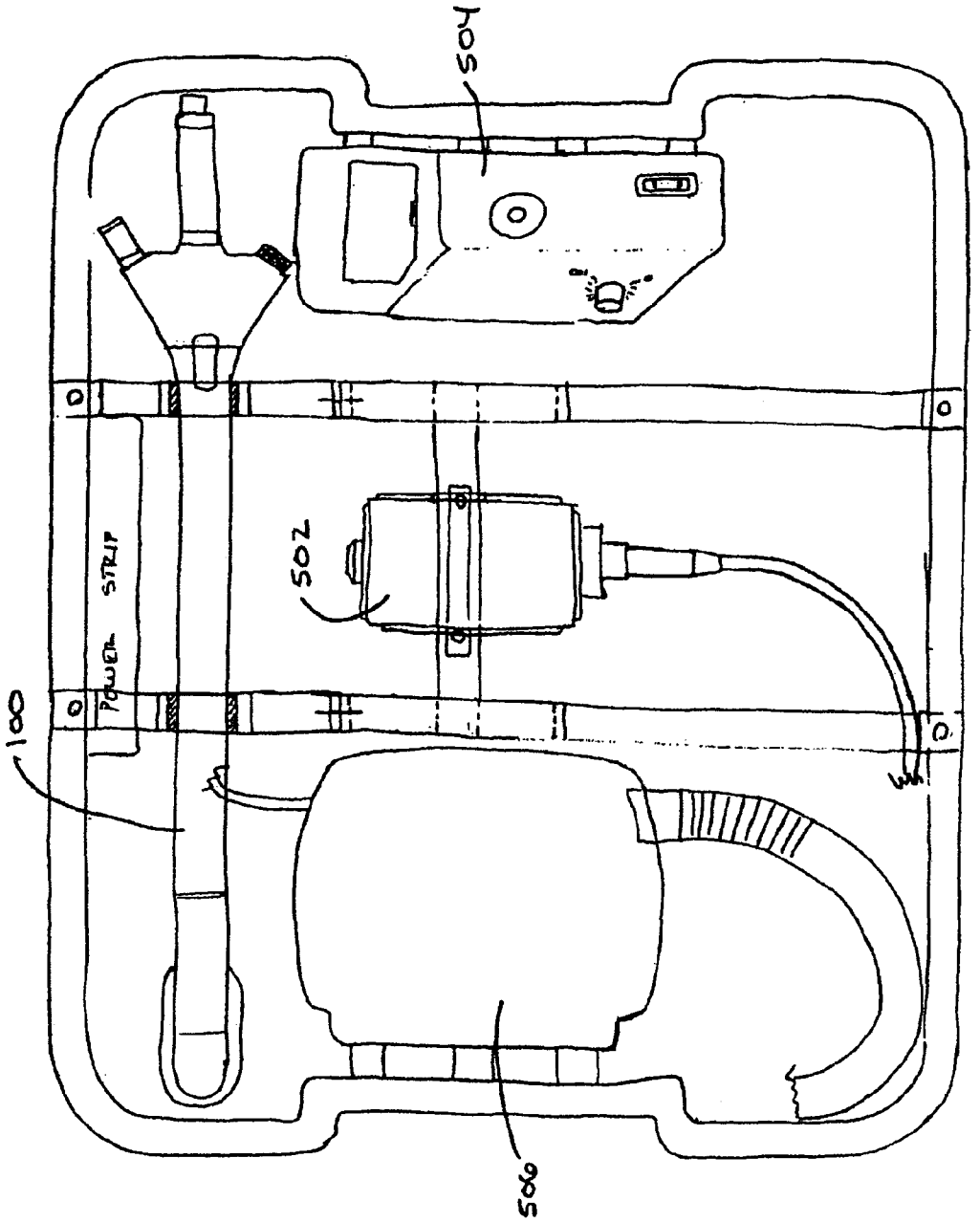
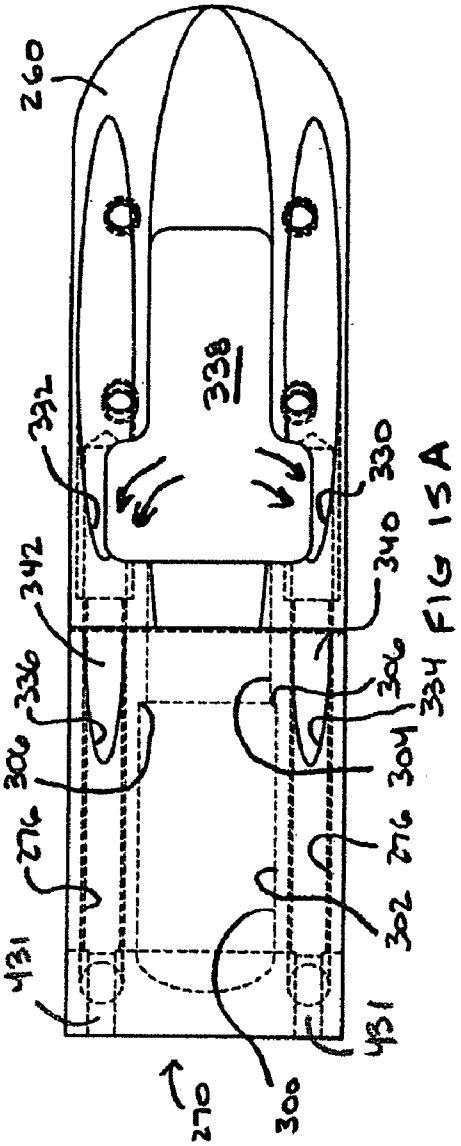


FIG. 14



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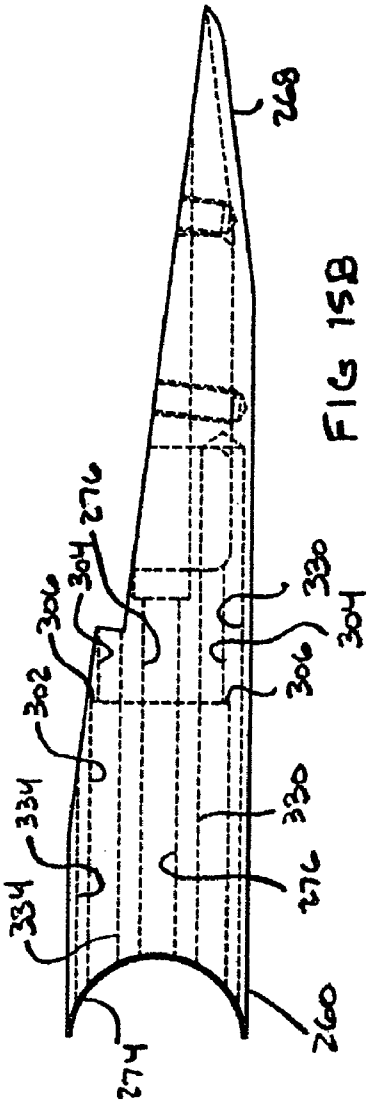

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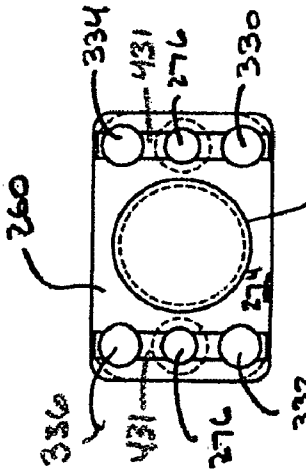

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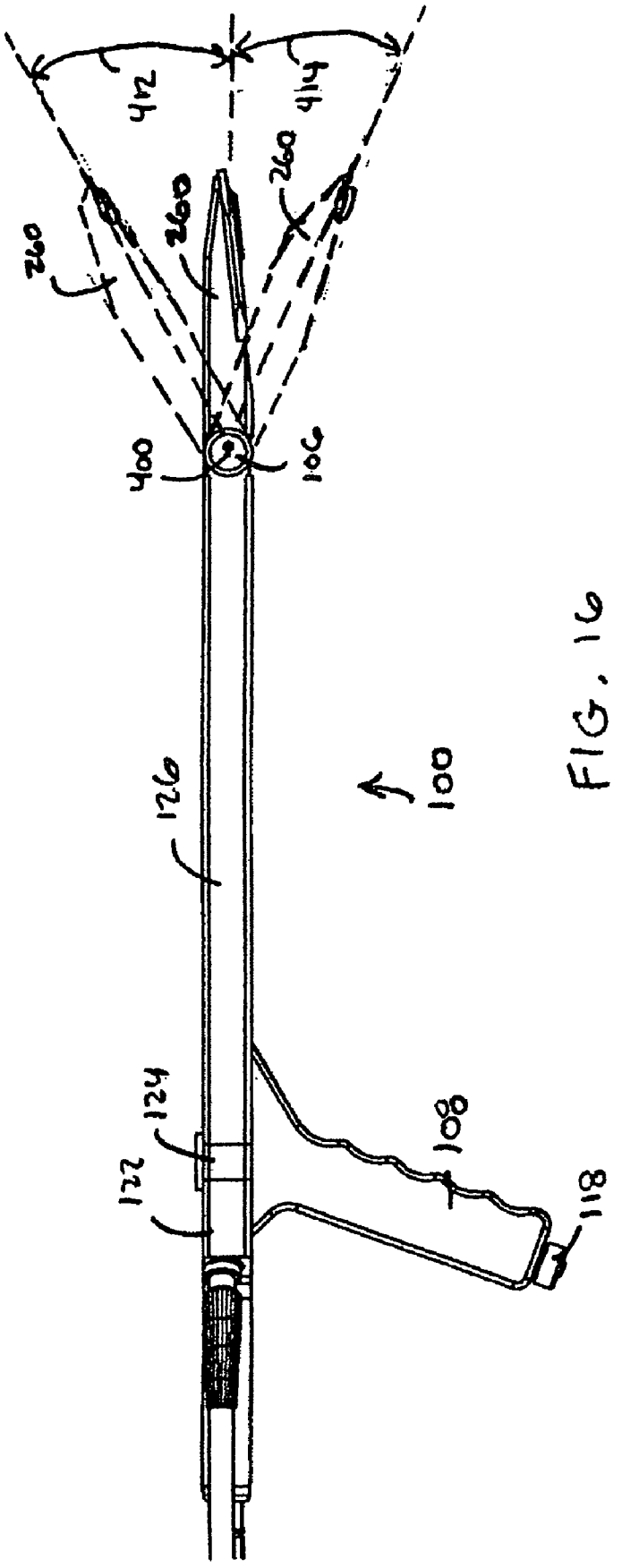

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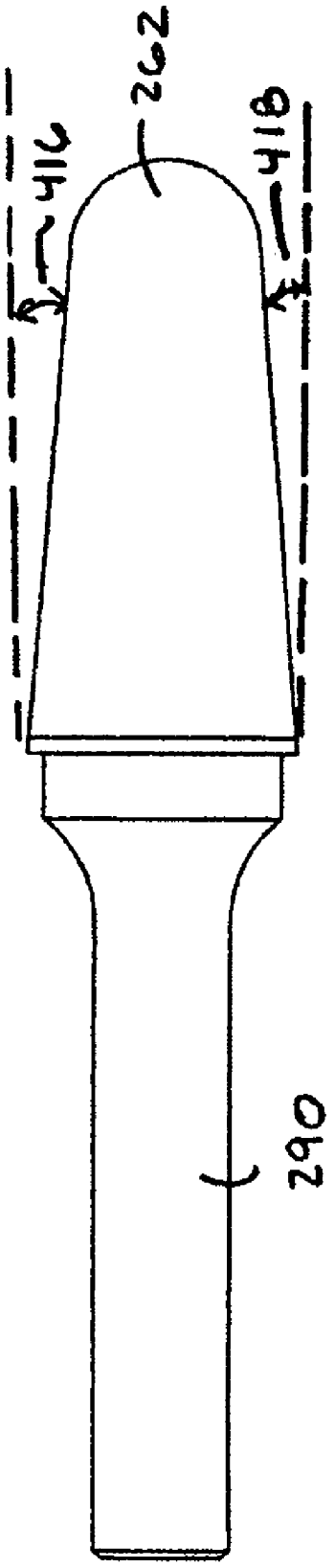

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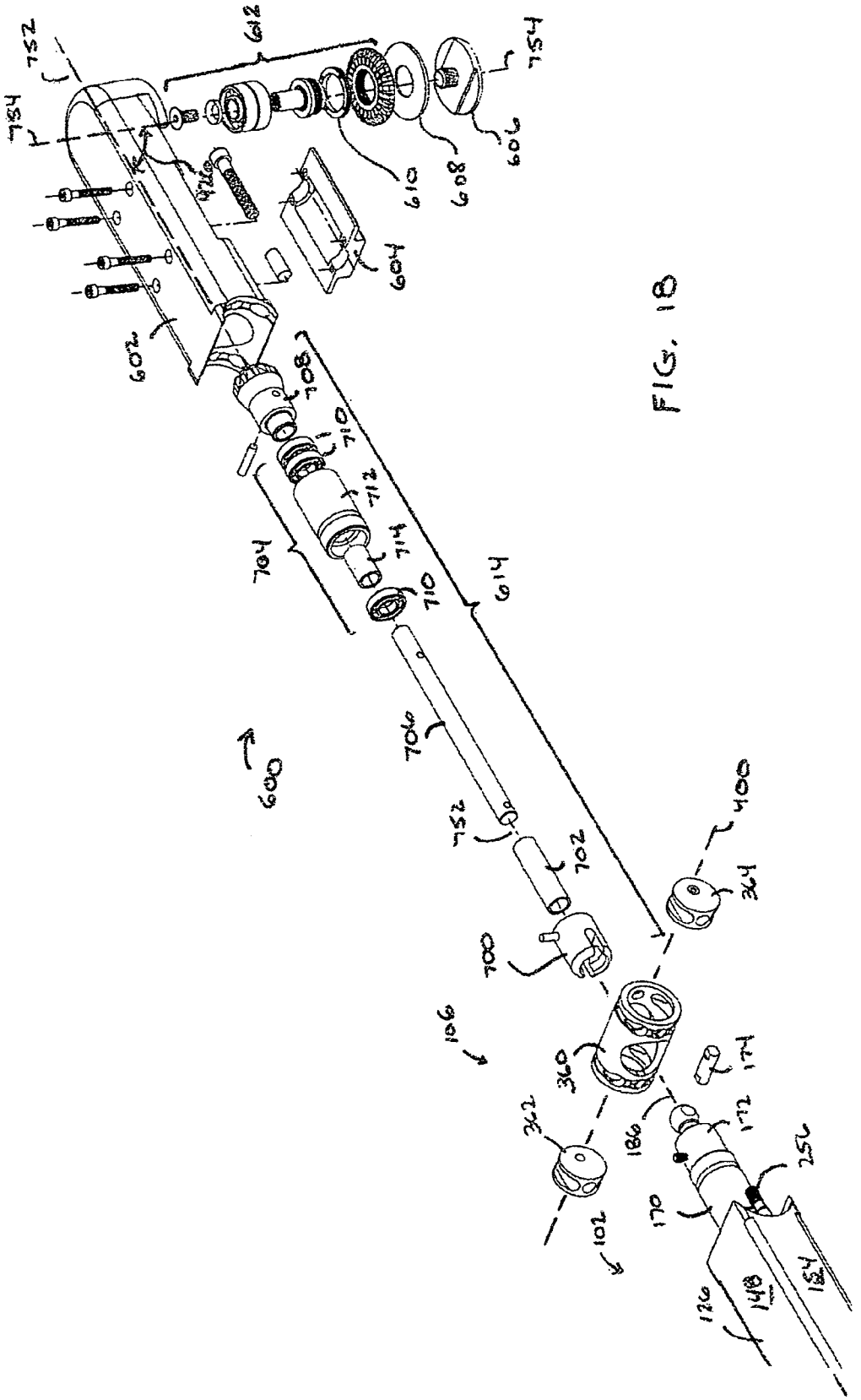
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FIG. 18

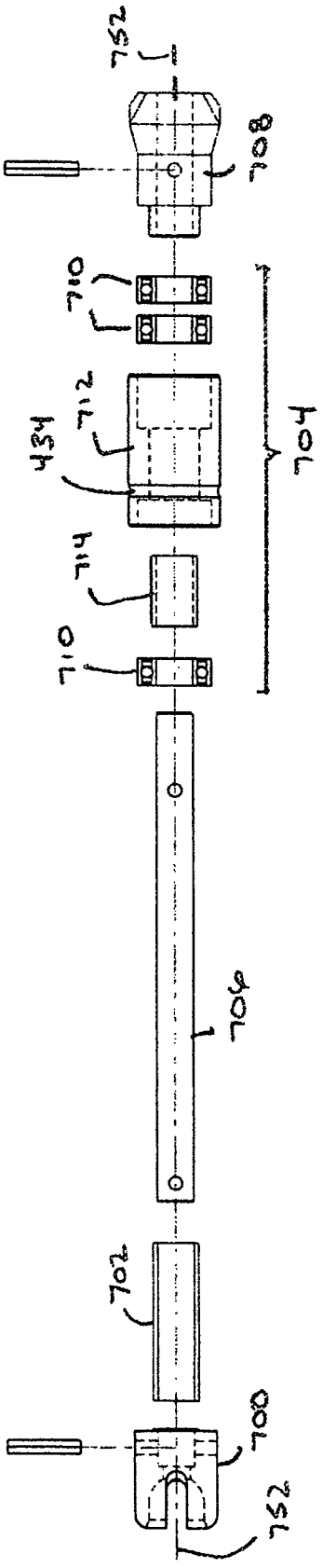

FIG. 19

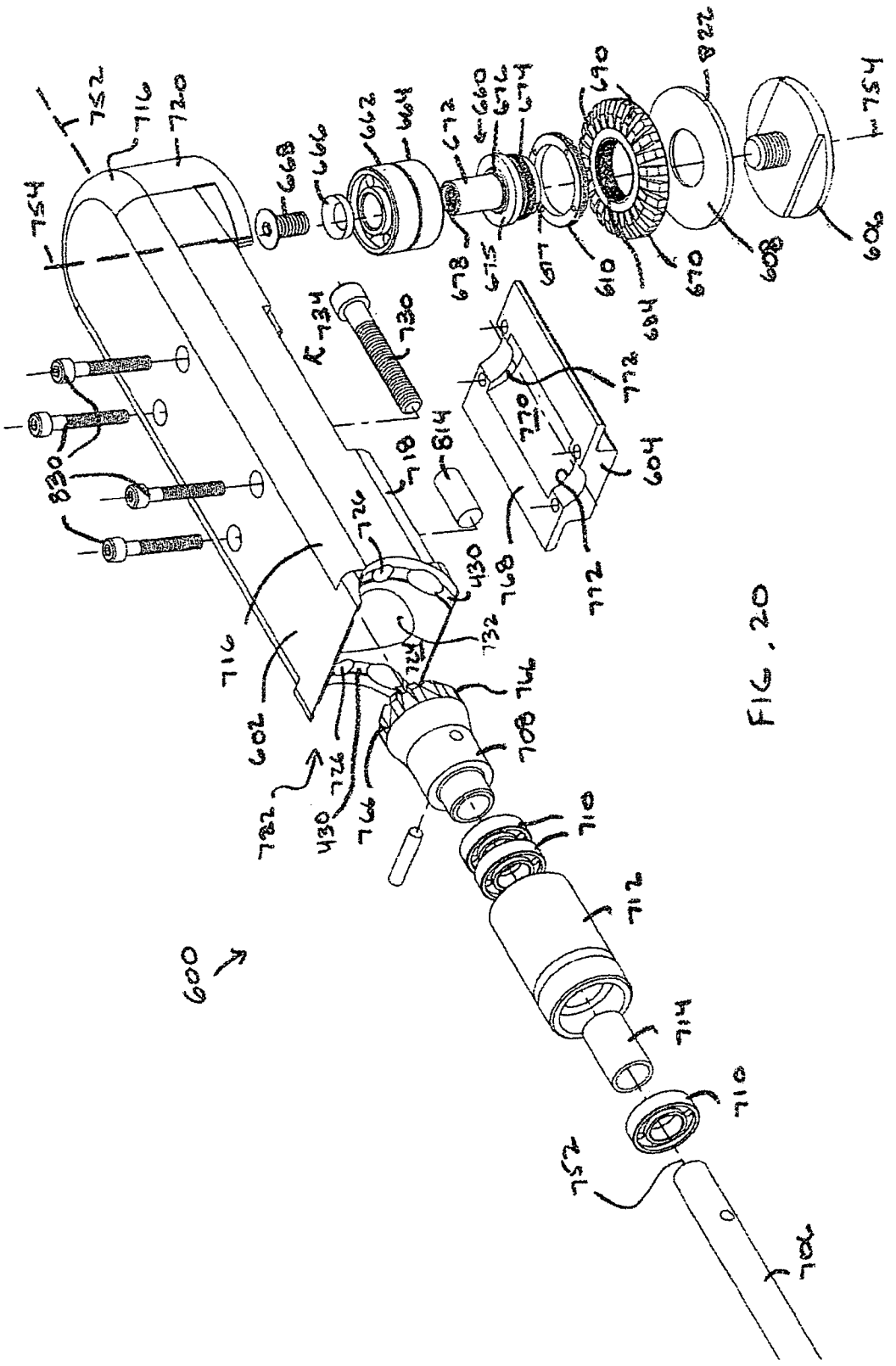
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FIG. 20

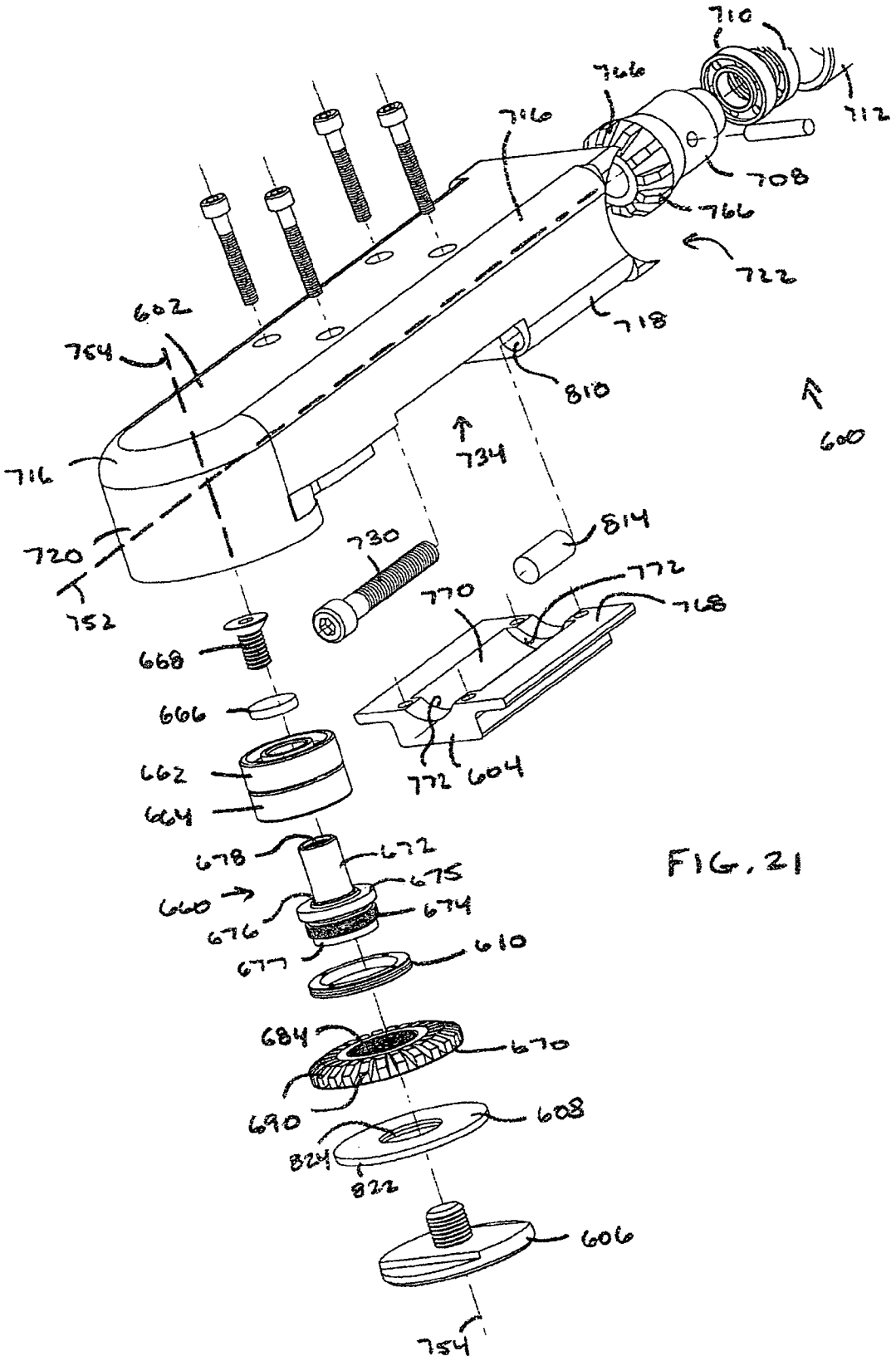
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FIG. 21

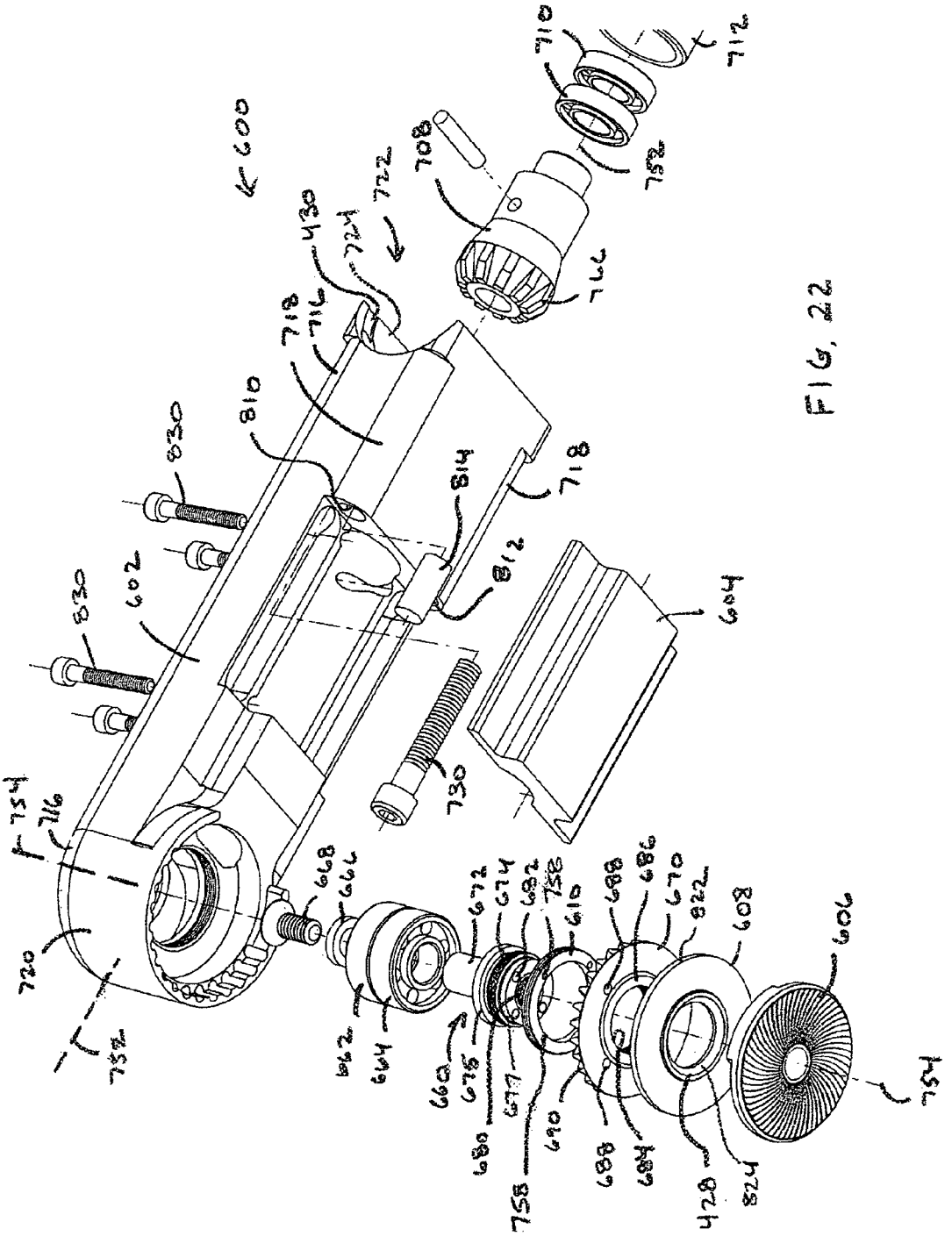
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FIG. 22

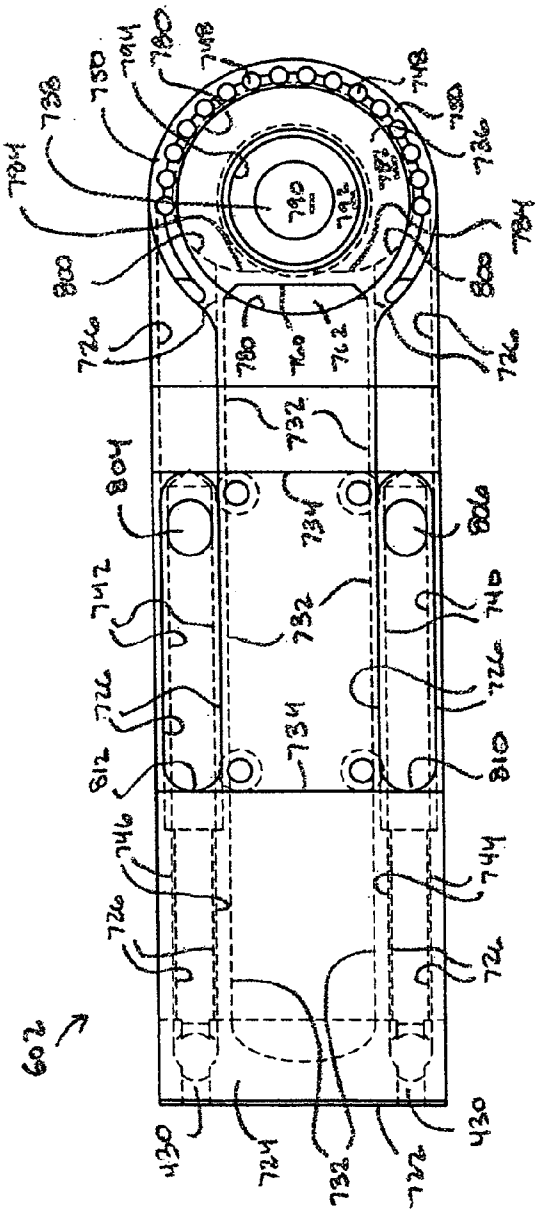

FIG. 23A

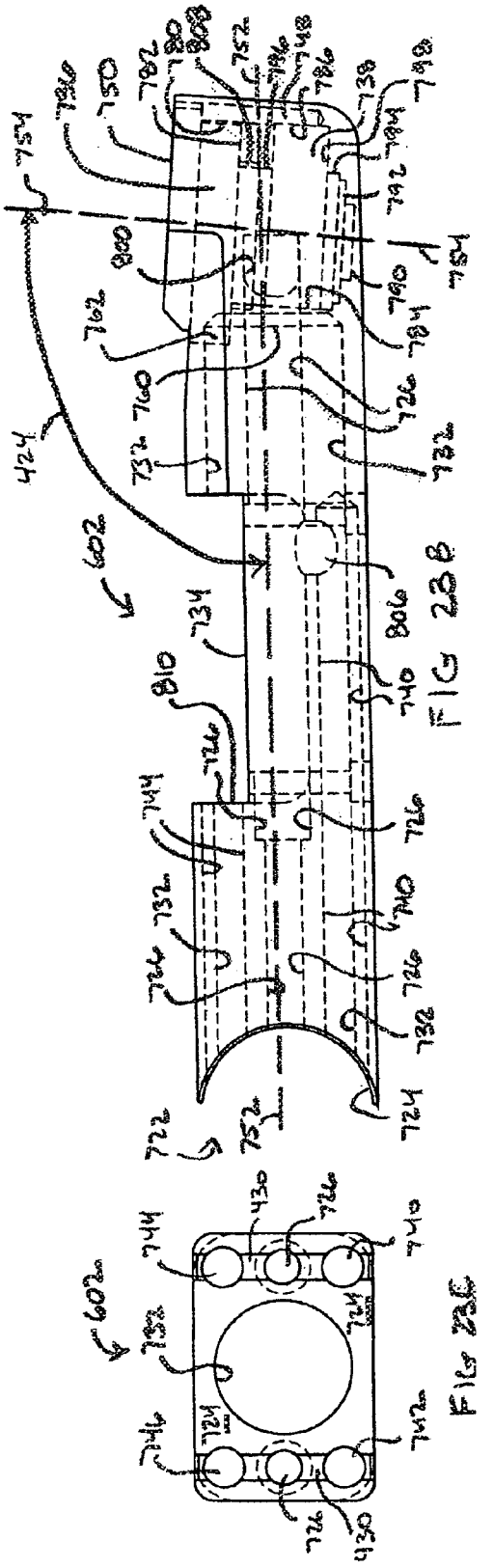

FIG. 23B

FIG. 23C

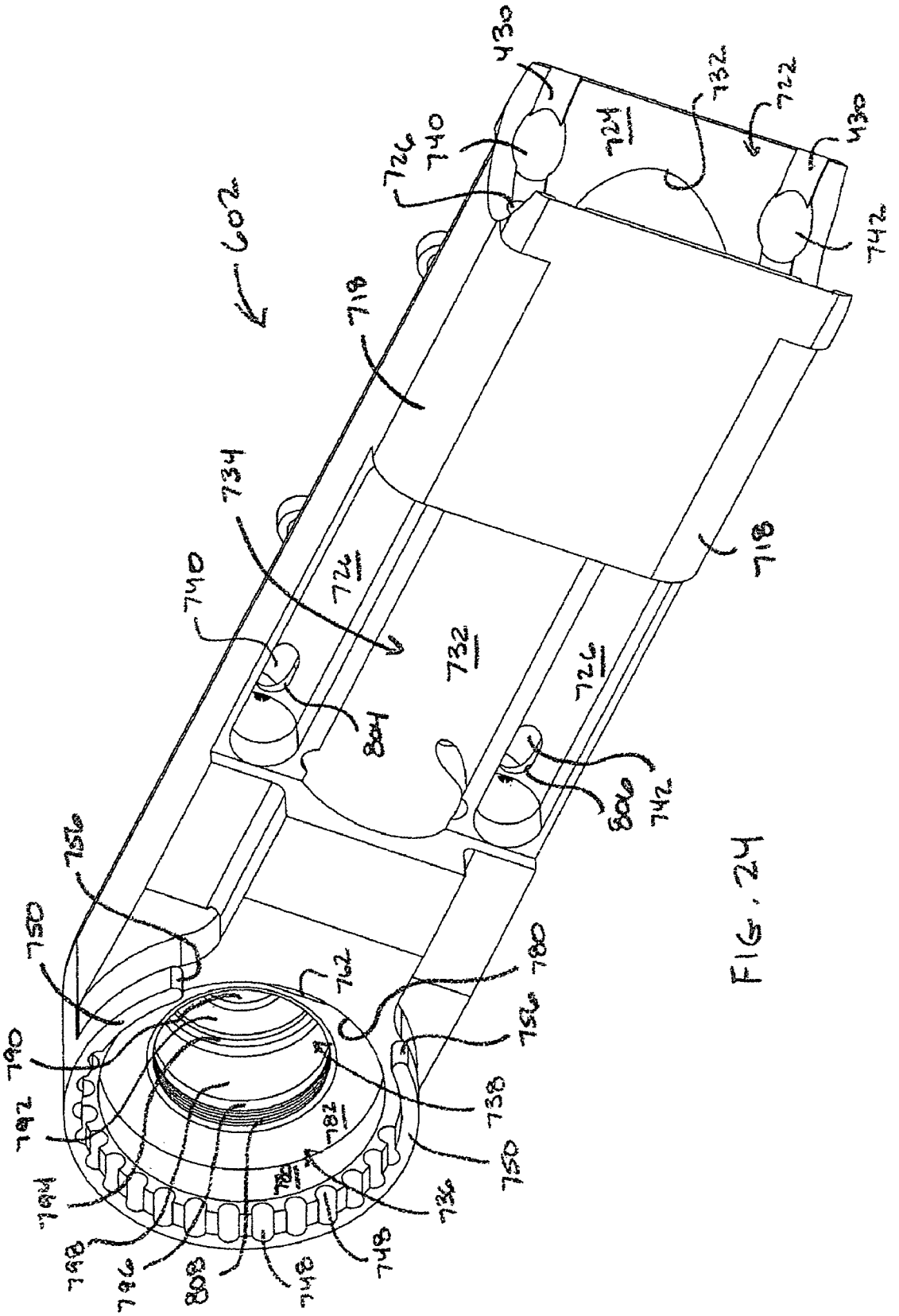
602
718
724
726
730
732
734
738
740
742
744
746
748
750
752
754
756
762
780
782
784
786
788
790
792
794
796
798
800
804
808

FIG. 24

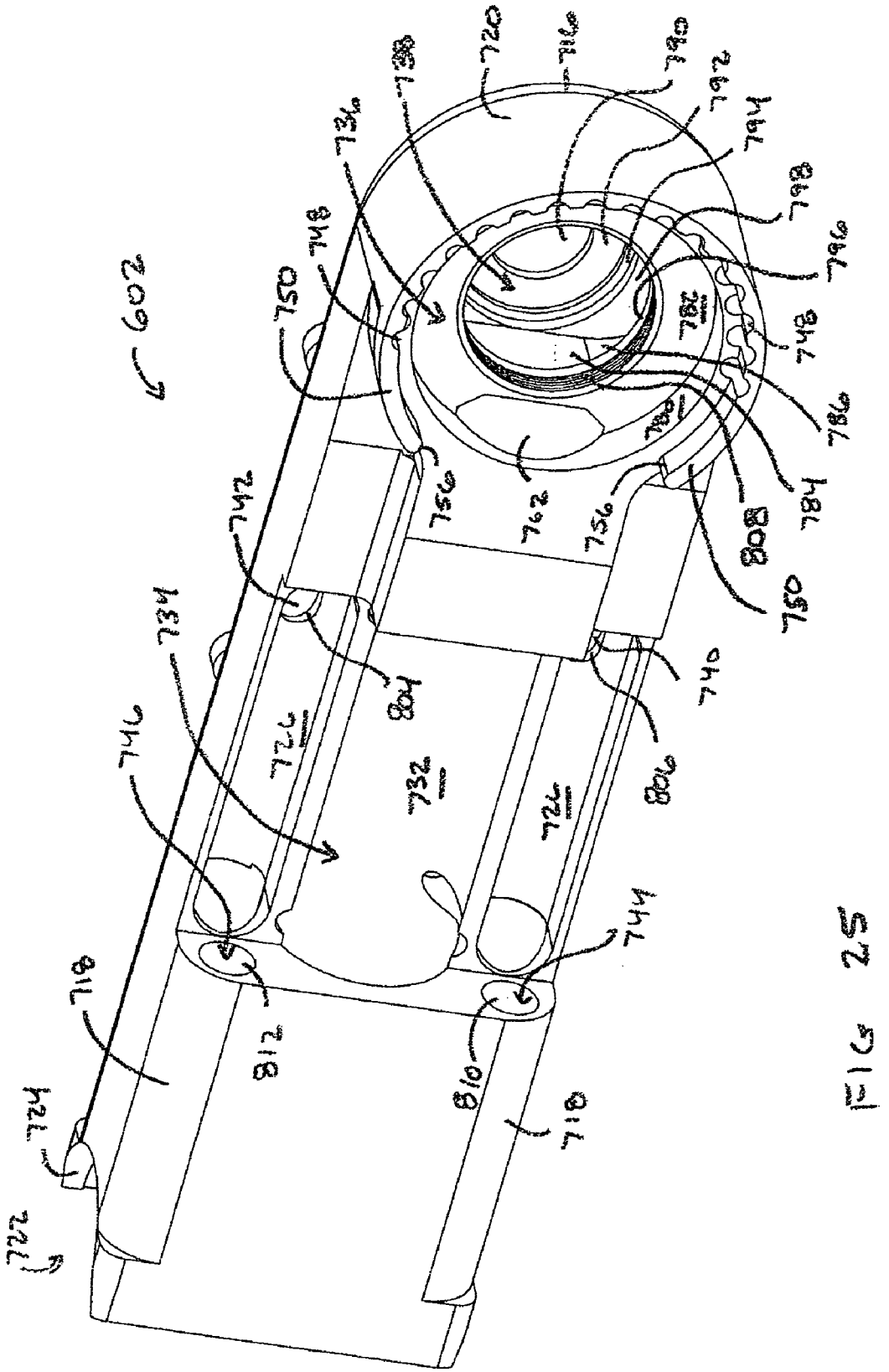
602
720
738
734
748
750
742
744
746
724
732
804
808
810
812
814
816
818
822

FIG. 25

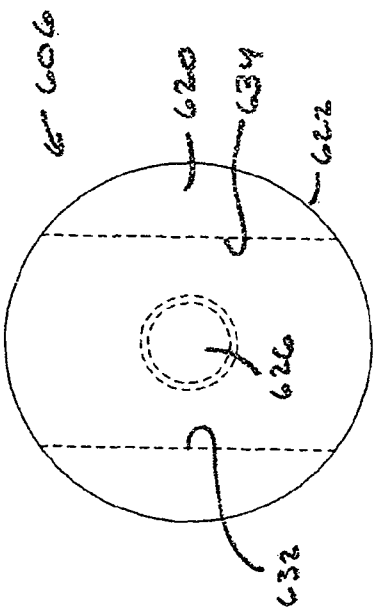

FIG 26A

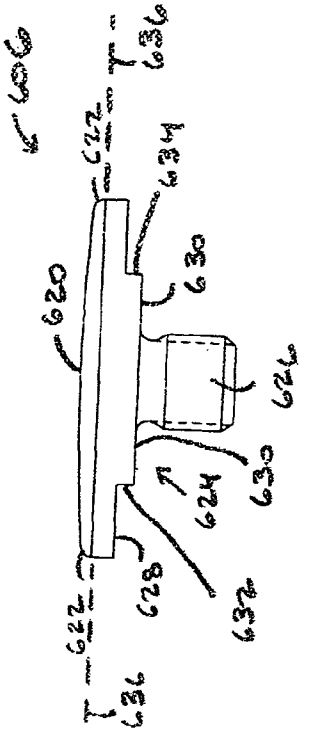

FIG 26B

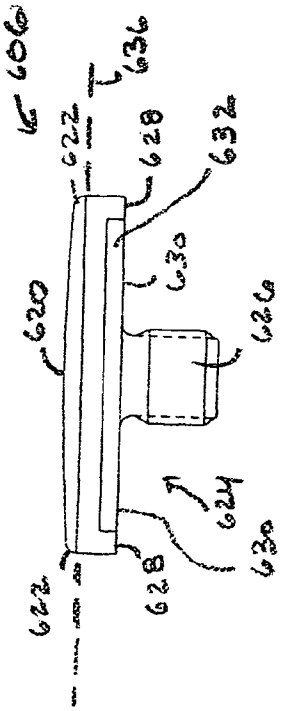

FIG 26C

EQUINE DENTAL GRINDING APPARATUS

This application is a continuation-in-part application of prior U.S. patent application Ser. No. 10/719,572 now U.S. Pat. No. 7,172,415, filed Nov. 22, 2003.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates generally to a dental apparatus for use with animals. More specifically, it relates to a power equine dental apparatus for floating (grinding) the teeth of horses.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Many animal species, in addition to humans, require dental work from time-to-time. One such species is the equine species (e.g., horses). A horse's teeth erupt continuously though out its lifetime. The continuous eruption of a horse's teeth cause the teeth to wear unevenly. Irregularities in the horse's teeth often develop as a result of this uneven wear. These irregularities can take the form of spikes or sharp projecting edges. These irregularities must be removed. If not removed, they can cause the horse to experience difficulty in chewing and/or can damage the soft tissues on the inside of the horse's mouth such as the cheeks and tongue.

Generally, veterinarians remove these irregularities through a procedure called "floating." In common terms, "floating" involves "filing," "grinding," or "rasping" the horse's teeth. Devices for floating a horses teeth are well known in the prior art. They range from hand-held manual floats and files to power floating devices having rotating or reciprocating grinding bits or pads.

Manual filing of a horses teeth can be a tiring and time consuming procedure. As a result, power floating devices have been developed to make floating a horse's teeth easier and more efficient. Such prior art power devices include the devices disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 4,722,685 which issued on Feb. 2, 1988 to de Estrada; U.S. Pat. No. 5,851,111 which issued on Dec. 22, 1998 to Long et al.; U.S. Pat. No. 5,888,064 which issued on Mar. 30, 1999 to Stubbs; and U.S. Pat. No. 6,273,712 which issued on Aug. 14, 2001 to Rach et al.

Each of the prior art power floating devices disclosed above includes an elongated tool body or shaft. The elongated tool body is generally provided to allow the veterinarian to reach deep inside of the horse's mouth. At or near one end of the elongated tool body is the grinding bit or surface. At or near the other end is a handle or grip for holding the device.

The elongated tool body of each of these prior art devices is straight and rigid. Having the grinding bit disposed at the end of a long, straight, and rigid tool body can be problematic. This is because it limits the maneuverability of the power tool inside of the horse's mouth.

For example, it is common for tooth irregularities to be present in the very back of the horse's mouth. In many cases, it is difficult to get at these irregularities. This is because other structures inside of the horse's mouth, such as the horse's other teeth or cheeks, may be in the way. To properly float these teeth, therefore, the veterinarian must maneuver around these other structures. This often requires the veterinarian to approach these teeth at an angle.

Similarly, it is often desirable to actually place an angle on the surface of a horse's tooth. Thus, the veterinarian often approaches a particular tooth at an angle not because access is limited, but simply because an angled surface is the desired result.

Approaching teeth inside of a horse's mouth at an angle using the prior art devices disclosed above often requires the veterinarian to hold the straight, rigid, elongated tool body of these prior art devices at an angle. Holding these prior art devices at an awkward angle can be extremely tiring for the veterinarian.

In addition, it may not even be possible to achieve the required angle of attack using the prior art devices. This is because during the floating procedure, the horses mouth is held open. If the angle needed to reach or grind a particular tooth is too great, the various structures of the horses open mouth, such as the lips or other teeth, will come into contact with the elongated tool body of the prior art devices and prevent the veterinarian from achieving the angle necessary to reach or properly grind the tooth requiring attention. This is especially true for teeth that reside deep in the horse's mouth.

It is desirable, therefore, to have a power floating apparatus that allows the veterinarian to grind teeth at various angles relative to the longitudinal axis of the elongated tool body while maintaining the elongated tool body in a horizontal or substantially horizontal position. Likewise, it is desirable to have a power floating device that will permit the veterinarian to reach teeth deep in the horse's mouth at an angle while maintaining the elongated tool body in a horizontal or substantially horizontal position, thus possibly avoiding interference with other structures in the horse's mouth. Preferably, the power dental tool will have an adjustable grinding end such that the grinding bit or surface can be angled relative to the longitudinal axis of the elongated tool body.

Another problem with floating a horse's teeth is the need to remove the enamel dust that results from the grinding process. This dust can make it very difficult for the veterinarian to see inside of the horse's mouth. It is desirable, therefore, to have a system for vacuuming up the enamel dust that is produced by floating a horse's teeth. Preferably, the vacuum system will be integrated into the dental power tool and will provide suction in and around the grinding bit or grinding surface.

Finally, because many of the teeth that require floating are deep inside of the horses mouth, visibility may be limited. It is desirable, therefore, to also have a source of light available to the veterinarian. Preferably, the source of light will be integrated into the dental power tool and will provide adequate light in the vicinity of the tooth to be ground.

SUMMARY OF THE PRESENT INVENTION

According to a first aspect of the invention, an equine dental apparatus for floating the teeth of horses includes a tool body, a drive shaft and a grinding member. The drive shaft is disposed inside of the tool body and includes a first end configured for attachment to a drive mechanism. The grinding member is connected to the second end and is partially housed in the tool body. The grinding member is capable of pivoting through a range of angles relative to the drive shaft in this embodiment.

Other principal features and advantages of the invention will become apparent to those skilled in the art upon review of the following drawings, the detailed description and the appended claims.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The drawings, which constitute a part of the specification, are as follows:

FIG. **1** is an isometric top-side view of a power equine dental tool according to one embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. **2** is an exploded isometric top-side view of a power equine dental tool according to another embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. **3** is an exploded isometric bottom-side view of the power equine dental tool of FIG. **2**;

FIG. **4** is an exploded isometric close-up top-side view of the drive end of the power equine dental tool of FIG. **2** as viewed from the drive end of the power equine dental tool;

FIG. **5** is an exploded isometric close-up top-side view of the drive end of the power equine dental tool of FIG. **2** as viewed from the bit end of the power equine dental tool;

FIG. **6** is an exploded bottom plan view of the tool body assembly of the power equine dental tool of FIG. **2**;

FIG. **7** is an exploded isometric close-up top-side view of the bit end of the power equine dental tool of FIG. **2** as viewed from the bit end of the power equine dental tool;

FIG. **8** is an exploded isometric close-up top-side view of the bit end of the power equine dental tool of FIG. **2** as viewed from the drive end of the power equine dental tool;

FIG. **9** is an exploded isometric close-up bottom-side view of the bit end of the power equine dental tool of FIG. **2** as viewed from the drive end of the power equine dental tool;

FIG. **10** is an exploded bottom plan view of the bit housing assembly and pivot joint of the power equine dental tool of FIG. **2**;

FIG. **11** is an exploded isometric close-up top-side view of the drive shaft assembly of the power equine dental tool of FIG. **2** as viewed from the drive end of the power equine dental tool;

FIG. **12** is an exploded isometric close-up top-side view of the bit end of the power equine dental tool of FIG. **2** as viewed from the bit end of the power equine dental tool;

FIG. **13** is a plan view of an internal light source cable according to one embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. **14** is a top plan view of a modular equine dental grinding system according to another embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. **15**A is a bottom plan view of a bit housing according to one embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. **15**B is a side plan view of the bit housing of FIG. **15**A;

FIG. **15**C is a rear end plan view of the bit housing of FIG. **15**A;

FIG. **16** is a side plan view of the dental tool of FIG. **1**;

FIG. **17** is a plan view of a grinding member used in the dental tool of FIG. **1**;

FIG. **18** is an exploded isometric top-side view of the grinding end of a power equine dental tool according to a second embodiment of the present invention as viewed from the drive end of the power equine dental tool;

FIG. **19** is an exploded plan view of the pinion gear drive shaft subassembly of the power equine dental tool of FIG. **18**;

FIG. **20** is an exploded isometric close-up top-side view of the bit end of the power equine dental tool of FIG. **18** as viewed from the drive end of the power equine dental tool;

FIG. **21** is an exploded isometric close-up top-side view of the bit end of the power equine dental tool of FIG. **18** as viewed from the grinding end of the power equine dental tool;

FIG. **22** is an exploded isometric close-up bottom-side view of the grinding end of the power equine dental tool of FIG. **18** as viewed from the grinding end of the power equine dental tool;

FIG. **23**A is a bottom plan view of the disc housing of the power equine dental tool of FIG. **18** according to one embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. **23**B is a side plan view of the disc housing of FIG. **23**A;

FIG. **23**C is a rear end plan view of the disc housing of FIG. **23**A;

FIG. **24** is an isometric close-up bottom-side view of the disc housing of FIGS. **23**A-**23**C viewed from the pivot end of the disc housing;

FIG. **25** is an isometric close-up bottom-side view of the disc housing of FIGS. **23**A-**23**C viewed from the grinding end of the disc housing;

FIG. **26**A is a bottom plan view of a cutting disc according to one embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. **26**B is a side plan view of the cutting disc of FIG. **26**A; and

FIG. **26**C is a rear end plan view of the cutting disc of FIG. **26**A.

Before explaining at least one embodiment of the present invention in detail it is to be understood that the invention is not limited in its application to the details of construction and the arrangement of the components set forth in the following description or illustrated in the drawings. The invention is capable of other embodiments or of being practiced or carried out in various ways. Also, it is to be understood that the phraseology and terminology employed herein is for the purpose of description and should not be regarded as limiting. Like reference numerals are used to indicate like components.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

While the present invention will be illustrated with reference to a particular apparatus having a particular configuration and particular features, the present invention is not limited to this configuration or to these features and other configurations and other features can be used. Also, although the present invention will be illustrated with reference to an equine dental apparatus, the present invention is not necessarily limited to usage with the equine species and may have application with other species as well.

Generally, the present invention involves an apparatus for floating (e.g., grinding, filing or rasping) the teeth of horses. The apparatus is elongated to reach deep into the horse's mouth. An adaptor for connecting the apparatus to an external drive mechanism such as a variable speed motor is disposed at one end (the drive end) of the apparatus. A drive shaft is connected to the adaptor and runs through the center of the apparatus defining a longitudinal axis for the apparatus. A grinding bit or bur is disposed at or near the other end (the grinding end) of the apparatus and is connected to the drive shaft. A pivot joint is disposed between the drive end and the grinding end of the drive shaft and separates the drive shaft into two sections. The pivot joint allows the section of the drive shaft on the grinding, end of the tool and the grinding bit to pivot at various angles relative to the longitudinal axis. Thus, the elongated body of the apparatus remains horizontal or substantially horizontal while at the same time, the grinding bit or bur is angled relative to the elongated tool body. The grinding end of the dental tool can be adjusted through a range of angles in one embodiment to allow for the grinding of teeth in various locations.

A handle is attached near the drive end of the dental tool to allow the dental veterinarian to hold the apparatus. The handle is reversible in one embodiment of the present invention such that it can be attached to the top or bottom of the elongated tool to allow for grinding both the upper and lower teeth.

The apparatus also includes a vacuum system in one embodiment for vacuuming up enamel dust that is produced during the floating procedure. Vacuum ports run the entire length of the apparatus. An external vacuum system is connected to the rear end of the apparatus opposite the grinding bit. The vacuum ports open up, one on either side of the grinding bit, to provide suction for vacuuming up the enamel dust and material that is produced during the floating procedure.

The apparatus includes a source of illumination in another embodiment. Light source cable ports run the entire length of the apparatus from the rear end of the apparatus to the bit end. Fiber optic cables are disposed inside of the light source cable ports. An external source of light is connected to the internal light source cable at the rear end of the apparatus. The light source cable ports open up, one on either side of the grinding bit, to provide light from the light source to the tooth being floated.

An equine dental power tool **100** (also referred to herein as a dental floating tool) according to one embodiment of the present invention is shown in FIG. **1**. Dental power tool **100** includes an elongated tool body comprised of a tool body assembly **102**, a bit housing assembly **104**, and a pivot joint **106**. Dental tool **100** also includes a pistol grip handle **108** and an angle locking handle **110**. In addition, FIG. **1** also shows a flexible drive cable **112**, an external light source cable **114**, and a vacuum system hose **116** attached to dental power tool **100**.

Bit housing assembly **104** (also called bit head **104**) is attached to the front end (also referred to as the pivot end, the grinding end or the bit end) of tool body assembly **102** via pivot joint **106**. This allows bit housing assembly **104** to pivot upwards and downwards relative to tool body assembly **102**. Pistol grip handle **108** and angle locking handle **110** are disposed at or near the rear end (also referred to as the drive end or accessory mounting end) of dental tool **100**. Pistol grip handle **108** is positioned at or near the balance point of dental tool **100** to increase the maneuverability and reduce fatigue on the operator of the tool. Angle locking handle **110** is attached to the drive end of dental tool **100** and provides a means for locking bit housing assembly **104** at a desired angle relative to tool body assembly **102**.

Drive cable **112**, external light source cable **114**, and vacuum system hose **116** are also all attached to the drive end of dental tool **100**. Drive cable **112** in this embodiment is a flexible drive cable that is connected between dental tool **100** and an external drive mechanism or system **502** such as a variable speed electric motor (see FIG. **14**). One such drive system that can be used is the Series S flexible shaft power tool supplied by The Foredom Electric Company of Bethel, Connecticut.

External light source cable **114**, which in the embodiment of FIG. **1** is a fiber optic cable, is connected between dental tool **100** and an external light source **504** such as the Fiber-Lite® MI-150 Illuminator manufactured by Dolan-Jenner Industries of Lawrence, Mass. or the ECO-150 180 Watt Fiber Optic Illuminator manufactured by Applied Scientific of Tigard, Oreg. Vacuum hose **116** is connected between dental tool **100** and an external vacuum system **506**.

In should be understood that the present invention is not limited to the particular drive mechanism, light source or vacuum system disclosed herein and in other embodiments, other mechanisms, sources and systems are used. It should also be understood that although the invention shown in FIG. **1** includes a vacuum system and a light source, other embodiments of the present invention may include only one or the other of these accessories or may not include either of these accessories or may include other accessories as well.

Tool body assembly **102**, as best shown in FIGS. **2**, **3** and **6**, is comprised of an accessory mounting block **122**, a handle mounting block **124** (also referred to herein as the vacuum manifold), a tool body **126**, and a drive shaft assembly **128**. Although tool body assembly **102** as shown in these figures includes several different component parts, the present invention is not limited to these particular components or to the particular configuration of these components. Other embodiments of the present invention may not have these same components or may have other components in addition to the components shown in these figures.

Accessory mounting block **122**, which is disposed at the drive end of dental tool **100**, includes a rear accessory mounting surface **130** and a front flat mating surface **132** (see FIGS. **4** and **5**). Accessory mounting surface **130** is multi-faceted and configured for connection to the drive system and the various accessories (e.g., vacuum system, light source) that can be used with dental tool **100**.

Handle mounting block **124** includes a rear flat mating surface **134** that mates flush against, and is complimentary to, front flat mating surface **132** of accessory mounting block **122** and a front flat mating surface **136** opposite rear flat mating surface **134**. In addition, handle mounting block **124** also includes a pair of handle mounting flanges **142**, **144**. One of the handle mounting flanges is disposed on the top of handle mounting block **124** and the other handle mounting flange is disposed on the bottom of handle mounting block **124**.

Flanges **142**, **144** in this embodiment are dovetail flanges. In other embodiments, a T-bar is used as the mounting flange and a T-slot is included on pistol grip handle **108** as the mating surface.

Pistol grip handle **108** includes a complimentary groove **146** that mates with flanges **142** and **144**. This allows pistol grip handle **108** to be mounted on the bottom side of dental tool **100** when dental tool **100** is used for floating a horse's lower teeth and on the top side of dental tool **100** when it is used to float the upper teeth in a horse's mouth. Pistol grip handle **108** can be locked in place on one of the mounting flanges by turning locking knob **118** (see FIGS. **2** and **3**).

Tool body **126** (see FIGS. **4**, **5** and **6**) includes a top surface **148**, a bottom surface **150**, and a pair of opposing side surfaces **152**, **154**. The rear end or drive end of tool body **126** includes a flat mating surface **138** that is complimentary to, and mates flush against, front flat mating surface **136** of handle mounting block **124**. The other end **156** of tool body **126**, the pivot end (also referred to as the grinding end or the bit end), is a coped end having a concave curved end surface **140** (see FIG. **7**). Curved surface **140** in the embodiment shown in the figures is semi-circular in shape and is provided to slidably engage with pivot joint **106** thereby allowing bit housing assembly **104** to pivot with respect to tool body assembly **102** as will be described more fully below. A pair of alignment ridges **429** are disposed on concave curved surface **140** to aid in aligning tool body **126** with pivot joint **106**. These ridges are received in complimentary recesses on pivot joint **106**.

Drive shaft assembly **128** as best shown in FIGS. **6**, **11** and **12** includes a drive shaft **160**, a drive cable adaptor **162**, a pair of sealed ball bearings **164**, a first bearing retaining collar **166**, a second bearing retaining collar **168**, a bearing subassembly **170**, and a drive ball **172**. Drive cable adaptor **162** and bearings **164** are mounted on the rear end or drive end of drive shaft **160**. Drive ball **172** and bearing subassembly **170** are mounted on the other end (e.g., the front end or pivot end) of drive shaft **160**.

Drive cable adaptor **162** is mounted to the end of drive shaft **160** using a pair of set screws (in an alternative embodiment, a spring pin is used to secure drive cable adaptor **162** to the end of drive shaft **160**). The end of drive cable adaptor **162** includes a square open receptacle **354** that is configured to mate with a complimentary mating swedged square adaptor (not shown) on the end of drive cable **112**. Rotational motion is thereby transferred from the drive system to drive shaft **160** by way of the connection to drive cable adaptor **162**.

Drive ball **172** is attached to the opposite end of drive shaft **160** (e.g., the pivot end) using either a set screw or a spring pin. Drive ball **172** includes a drive pin **174** that freely rotates inside of a hole drilled through the center of drive ball **172** at ninety (90) degrees to longitudinal axis **186**. Drive ball **172** and drive pin **174** engage with a drive socket of bit housing assembly **104** to transmit rotational motion from drive shaft **160** to the grinding bit or bur as will be described below.

Bearings **164** and bearing subassembly **170** are disposed on drive shaft **160** to permit drive shaft **160** to rotate freely inside of tool body assembly **102**. Sealed ball bearings **164** are disposed side-by-side on drive shaft **160** between drive cable adaptor **162** and bearing retaining collar **166**. Bearing retaining collar **166** is secured to drive shaft **160** using a set screw or spring pin.

Bearing subassembly **170** is disposed in a similar manner near the other end of drive shaft **160** adjacent to drive ball **172**. Bearing subassembly **170** includes three sealed ball bearings **176** disposed inside of a bearing housing **178**. Two of the ball bearings are disposed side-by-side in bearing housing **178** and are separated from the third ball bearing by a bearing spacer **180**. Bearing assembly **170** is held in place on drive shaft **160** by bearing retaining collar **168** on one side and by drive ball **172** on the other side. Bearing retaining collar **168** is also secured to drive shaft **160** using a set screw or spring pin.

Drive shaft assembly **128** is installed inside of a drive shaft opening **184** and is disposed along, and rotates or spins about, a longitudinal axis **186** of dental tool **100**. Drive shaft opening **184** runs the entire length of tool body assembly **102** through accessory mounting block **122**, handle mounting block **124** and tool body **126**. Drive shaft opening **184** is configured to house drive shaft assembly **128** and includes a drive end section **185** disposed inside of accessory mounting block **122**, a bearing support section **188** located at the pivot end of tool body **126**, and a smaller central section **190** disposed between the two end sections **185**, **188**. The central section **190** of drive shaft opening **184** passes through both handle mounting block **124** and a portion of tool body **126**.

Drive end section **185** of drive shaft opening **184** includes a threaded inner section **194** (See FIG. **5**). The front end of angle locking handle **110**, which inserts into drive end section **185**, is threaded and engages with threaded inner section **194**. Drive cable adaptor **162** and bearings **164** are housed inside of angle locking handle **110** when drive shaft assembly **128** is installed inside of drive shaft opening **184**.

The diameter of drive end section **185** passing through accessory mounting block **122** is greater than the diameter of central section **190** passing through handle mounting block **124**. A locking shoulder **192** (see FIG. **4**) is thereby formed around drive shaft opening **184** at the mating interface between accessory mounting block **122** and handle mounting block **124**. It should be noted that bit housing assembly **104** can be locked in place at a desired angle by threading angle locking handle **110** completely into drive end section **185** until it abuts up against locking shoulder **192** on flat mating surface **134**. The locking procedure will be described more fully below.

Bearing support section **188** of drive shaft opening **184** includes a first section **194** configured to receive bearing subassembly **170** and a second adjoining section **196** which is configured to accommodate bearing retaining collar **168**. A shoulder **198** is formed between sections **194** and **196**. Bearing subassembly **170** is lightly press fit into bearing support section **188** with its rearward end abutting up against shoulder **198** when drive shaft assembly **128** is installed inside of drive shaft opening **184**.

In addition to drive shaft opening **184**, tool body assembly **102** also includes a pair of vacuum ports or passageways **202**, **204** and a pair of light source cable ports or passageways **208**, **210**. The vacuum ports are disposed to deliver vacuum suction to bit housing assembly **104**. The light source cable ports are likewise disposed inside of tool body assembly **102** to deliver a source of illumination to bit housing assembly **104**.

Each of the pair of ports mentioned above actually start out as a single port or opening in accessory mounting block **122** and then divide into a pair of ports or openings inside of tool body **126**. For example, accessory mounting block **122** and handle mounting block **124** include a single vacuum port **200** that passes through from rear surface **130** of accessory mounting block **122** through to front mating surface **136** of handle mounting block **124**. At the mating interface between handle mounting block **124** and tool body **126**, vacuum port **200**, through a slotted opening **228**, interfaces with vacuum ports **202**, **204** that run the entire length of tool body **126** to provide suction to bit housing assembly **104**. Thus in this embodiment, handle mounting block **124** also acts as a vacuum manifold in that it feeds a pair of vacuum ports **202**, **204** at its output from a single vacuum input port.

Vacuum port **200** includes a threaded hole **214** at its input that is drilled part way through accessory mounting block **122** from rear surface **130** and a second smaller diameter un-threaded hole **216** drilled part way through accessory mounting block **122** from front mating surface **132** (see FIG. **6**). Threaded hole **214** and un-threaded hole **216** meet at an angle inside of accessory mounting block **122** to form a complete vacuum port passageway through accessory mounting block **122**.

A vacuum hose adaptor (or connector) **218** is threaded into threaded input hole **214** and is configured to mate with a complimentary adaptor **220** on the end of vacuum hose **116** (shown attached to vacuum hose **116** in FIGS. **4** and **5**). A small round recess **222** is reamed out on front mating surface **132** around un-threaded hole **216** to accommodate a small vacuum seal tube or sleeve **224**. Vacuum seal tube **224** helps insure vacuum integrity when dental tool **100** is in use as will be described more fully below.

Vacuum port **200** enters handle mounting block **124** from accessory mounting block **122** through a small round hole **226** in rear mating surface **134**. Hole **226** is also provided to receive vacuum seal tube **224** when handle mounting block **124** is mated with accessory mounting block **122**. As vacuum port **200** passes through handle mounting block **122**, it opens up into a larger slotted opening **228** that runs across the entire front mating surface **136** of handle mounting block **124** (see FIG. **5**). Slotted opening **228** is configured to provide, vacuum suction from a single port, namely vacuum port **200**, to both vacuum ports **202**, **204** of tool body **126**. Thus, what starts out as a single vacuum port in accessory mounting block **122**, divides into a pair of vacuum ports in tool body **126**.

As mentioned above, vacuum port **200** is in vacuum communication with round vacuum ports **202**, **204** of tool body **126**. Vacuum ports **202**, **204** run parallel with each other along the entire length of tool body **126** from rear mating surface **138** to curved pivot mating surface **140**. Each vacuum port

202, 204 is disposed inside of tool body 126 adjacent to top surface 148 with one of the vacuum ports disposed adjacent to one side 152 of tool body 126 and the other vacuum port disposed adjacent to the opposite side 154 of tool body 126.

Like the vacuum ports that are disposed inside of tool body assembly 102, the light source cable ports also start out as a single port on the drive end or accessory mounting end of tool body assembly 102 and branch out into a pair of light source cable ports 208, 210 inside of tool body 126. More specifically, accessory mounting block 122 and handle mounting block 124 include a single light source cable port 206 that passes from rear surface 130 of accessory mounting block 122 through to front mating surface 136 of handle mounting block 124. At the mating interface between handle mounting block 124 and tool body 126, light source cable port 206 is in open communication with the pair of round light source cable ports 208, 210 that run the entire length of tool body 126.

The input portion of light source cable port 206, like vacuum port 200, is formed from two intersecting drilled holes, one of which is drilled from accessory mounting surface 130 and the other from front mating surface 132 of accessory mounting block 122. The input hole drilled from accessory mounting surface 130 is comprised of a first threaded outer section 230 that extends part way into accessory mounting block 122 and a smaller diameter un-threaded inner section 232 which is disposed adjacent to outer threaded section 230 (see FIG. 6). A shoulder 234 is formed between the inner and outer sections 230, 232 as a result of the differences in diameter of the two sections. Hole 236 is drilled from front mating surface 132 and intersects hole 232 at an angle inside of accessory mounting block 122 to provide a complete light source cable passageway through accessory mounting block 122.

Light source cable port 206 passes from accessory mounting block 122 directly through handle mounting block 124 from rear mating surface 134 to front mating surface 136. It should be noted that the portion of light source cable port 206 located in handle mounting block 124 is not round, but rather is an irregular shaped oblong opening configured to provide access to the pair of internal round light source cable ports 208, 210 of tool body 126.

Light source cable ports 208, 210 are each disposed inside of tool body 126 adjacent to bottom surface 150 and each port runs the entire length of tool body 126. Unlike vacuum ports 202, 204 however, light source cable ports 208, 210 are not parallel with each other. Rather, each of the two light source cable ports start out adjacent the same side 152 of tool body 126 and then diverge away from each other. Light source cable port 208, for example, is disposed inside of tool body 126 adjacent to side 152 over the entire length of tool body 126. Light source cable port 210 on the other hand, crosses over from side 152 to the opposite side 154 of tool body 126. In other words, although the two light source cable ports start out in the lower half of tool body 126 on the same side 152 of tool body 126 at rear mating surface 138, they diverge from each other such that at the coped pivot end 156 of tool body 126, each light source cable port opens up adjacent opposite sides of tool body 126.

The various light source cable ports 206, 208, 210 of tool body assembly 102 are configured to receive an internal split-end light source cable 242 (see FIG. 13). Light source cable 242 is a fiber optic cable in this embodiment and includes a single non-split input cable 244 that splits into a pair of split output cables 246, 248. An adaptor or connector 250 is attached to the input end of light source cable 242.

It should be noted that the present invention is not limited to the use of fiber optics as the source of illumination. In alternative embodiments of the present invention, other light source cables are used. For instance, in one other embodiment, a gel filled cable is used as the light source. In another embodiment, light bulbs or LEDs are provided as the source of illumination at the bit end of the dental tool and copper wires are strung through the various light source cable ports to provide power to the bulbs or LEDs.

When installed into dental tool 100, non-split input cable 244 resides inside of light source cable port 206 while split cables 246, 248 are disposed inside of light source cable ports 208, 210. Adaptor 250 resides inside of threaded input hole 230 and abuts up against shoulder 234. A retaining collar 120 (shown attached to external light source cable 114 in FIGS. 4 and 5) threads into input hole 230 to hold adaptor 250 in place. Adaptor 250 is configured to mate with a light source cable adaptor 254 which is disposed on the end of external light source cable 114. Adaptor 254 simply plugs into adaptor 250 in this embodiment.

In addition to the various openings and ports thus far described, tool body assembly 102 also includes a pair of round holes 252 that run the entire length of tool body assembly 102. Each hole 252 runs parallel with longitudinal axis 186 on either side of drive shaft opening 184 and is configured to receive a draw rod 256. An oillube bushing 212 is press fit into the open ends of each draw rod hole 252 in tool body 126 to support the draw rods.

Each draw rod 256 is threaded on its ends. The ends of each draw rod 256 are threaded in opposite directions however. Thus, for example, the rear or drive end of each draw rod 256 includes a right-hand thread and the other end (the pivot end) of each draw rod includes a left-hand thread. In addition, the drive end of each draw rod is slotted at its end to receive the end of a slotted screwdriver (in alternative embodiments, other end configurations are used including a hex socket, a cross point socket, a torx socket, etc. . . .).

As previously mentioned, each draw rod hole 252 extends the entire length of tool body assembly 102 including through accessory mounting block 122. Draw rods 256, however, only extend a short distance into accessory mounting block 122 from front flat mating surface 132. Each draw rod hole 252 thus includes a threaded section 254 (see FIG. 5) in the vicinity of front flat mating surface 132 to engage with the threaded drive end of a draw rod 256. Screwdriver access to the slot on the drive end of each draw rod 256 is provided from accessory mounting surface 130 through the open end 258 of each draw rod hole 252.

Bit housing assembly 104 will now be described in detail. Bit housing assembly 104 as shown in FIGS. 7,8, 9 and 10 includes a bit housing 260, a grinding member 262, a bit guard 264, and a bit drive shaft assembly 266. Grinding member 262 is a steel shanked carbide bit in this embodiment. Bit 262 is partially disposed inside of bit housing 260. Bit guard 264 is attached to the underside of bit housing 260 and is disposed around grinding bit 262. The bit end (front end) of bit drive shaft assembly 266 is attached to grinding bit 262. The other end (e.g., the pivot end) of bit drive shaft assembly 266 is configured to interface with the pivot end of drive shaft assembly 128.

Bit housing 260 includes a tapered front end 268 and a coped pivot joint end 270. The front end 268 of bit housing 260 is tapered to allow for easier maneuverability of dental tool 100 in the horse's mouth. The front end 268 of bit housing 260 is rounded and all of the exposed outer edges of bit housing 260 are radiused. This is done to reduce the possibility of damage to the horse's soft mouth tissues during the floating procedure.

The coped pivot end **270** of bit housing **260** includes a concave curved surface **274** which allows bit housing assembly **104** to mate with pivot joint **106**. A pair of longitudinally oriented mounting holes **276** are disposed on either side of bit housing **260**. These mounting holes are disposed to receive a pair of mounting screws **278** that attach bit housing **260** to pivot joint **106**. A pair of alignment ridges **431** are disposed on concave curved surface **274** to aid in aligning bit housing **260** with pivot joint **106**. These ridges are received in a pair of complimentary recesses that are disposed on pivot joint **106**.

Bit drive shaft subassembly **266** as shown in FIG. **10** includes a drive socket **280**, a bearing subassembly **282**, a collet shaft **286**, and a collet nut **288**. Bit **262** includes a bit shaft **290** that inserts into collet shaft **286** and is secured to collet shaft **286** using collet nut **288**. Drive socket **280** is attached to the other end of collet shaft **286** using a small set screw or spring pin that engages with collet shaft **286**.

Bearing subassembly **282** is disposed on collet shaft **286** adjacent to drive socket **280**. Bearing subassembly **282** includes three sealed ball bearings **292** disposed inside of a bearing housing **294**. Two of the ball bearings are disposed side-by-side in bearing housing **294** and are separated from the third ball bearing by a bearing spacer **296**. In one embodiment, bearing assembly **282** is held in place on collet shaft **286** by shoulder **356** of collet shaft **286** on one side and by drive socket **280** on the other side. In an alternative embodiment, a bearing retaining collar **284** is used to secure bearing assembly **282** in place next to drive socket **280**.

Bit drive shaft subassembly **266** is housed in a bit drive shaft opening **300** (see FIGS. **15**A-C) disposed inside of bit housing **260** and is disposed along, and rotates or spins about, a longitudinal axis **298** of bit housing assembly **104**. Bit drive shaft opening **300** is comprised of a larger diameter bearing support section **302** and an adjoining smaller diameter section **304**. A shoulder **306** is formed between the two sections **302**, **304** and provides a stop for bit drive shaft subassembly **266** when it is fully inserted into bit drive shaft opening **300**.

More specifically, when bit drive shaft subassembly **266** is properly installed inside of bit drive shaft opening **300**, bearing subassembly **282** is lightly press fit into bearing support section **302** with its forward end abutting up against shoulder **306**. In this position, bit **262**, which is attached to the end of bit drive shaft subassembly **266**, extends outward from the front end of bit drive shaft opening **300** and drive socket **280** extends outward from the pivot end of bit drive shaft opening **300**.

Bit guard **264** is attached to the under side of bit housing **260** using four small mounting screws **310**. Bit **262** protrudes through a central opening **312** in bit guard **264**. Thus, bit housing **260** provides a complete cover or shield on the top side of bit **262** as bit **262** rotates while bit guard **264** provides a partial shield around bit **262** on the under side of bit housing **260** as bit **262** rotates.

Bit guard **264**, like bit housing **260**, includes many features that are designed to prevent damage to the soft tissues of the horse's mouth. For example, the front end **314** of bit guard **264** is curved and, along with sides **316**, **318** of bit guard **264**, extends outward from bit housing **260**. In addition, the outer exposed edges **320**, **322**, **324** formed on front end **314** and sides **316**, **318** respectively of bit guard **264** are radiused to eliminate the sharp edges that might otherwise be present around the outer perimeter of bit guard **264**.

In addition to the safety features described above, sides **316**, **318** of bit guard **264** are actually thicker than is the interior portion **326** of bit guard **264**. The thicker sides allow for a larger radius to be placed on edges **322**, **324** which in turn makes these edges even duller than they otherwise would be if the thickness of sides **316**, **318** was reduced. This in turn further reduces the likelihood of damage to the horse's mouth during the floating procedure.

It should be noted that the present invention does not necessarily require any or all of the safety features described herein. Other embodiments of the present invention, for example, may include only some of these features or may not include any of these features. Likewise, other embodiments of the present invention may include other safety features not described herein.

Bit housing **260** (see FIGS. **15**A-C), like tool body **126**, includes a pair of vacuum ports **330**, **332** and a pair of light source cable ports **334**, **336**. These various ports all run longitudinally through bit housing **260** and are disposed in-line and in open alignment with the corresponding vacuum and light source cable ports that exit coped pivot end **156** of tool body assembly **102** when equine dental tool **100** is completely assembled. For example, vacuum suction actually passes from vacuum ports **202**, **204**, through pivot joint **106**, and into vacuum ports **330**, **332** respectively to provide vacuum suction to bit housing assembly **104**. In a similar manner, split light source cables **246**, **248** pass from light source cable ports **208**, **210**, through pivot joint **106**, and into light source cable ports **334**, **336** to provide a source of light to the bit end of dental tool **100**.

Looking at bit housing **260**, it can be seen that vacuum ports **330**, **332** open into a small vacuum chamber **338** that is formed around grinding bit **262** by bit housing **260** and bit guard **264**. Vacuum suction is provided in and around the vicinity of grinding bit **262** (in the direction of the arrows shown in FIG. **15**A) to suction up any enamel dust that is produced during the floating procedure.

The open ends **340**, **342** of each light source cable port **334**, **336** terminate at a point rearward of grinding bit **262** on either side of grinding bit **262**. Unlike vacuum ports **330**, **332**, however, the open ends of light source cable ports **334**, **336** are disposed on the outside of bit guard **264**, not on the inside.

A clear lens **344** is installed in each open end **340**, **342** of light source cable ports **334**, **336** to prevent water or moisture from entering the light source cable ports. Lenses **344** are made from clear plastic acrylic rod that is sawed to the desired length and then machined to provide flat end and angled surfaces. Each lens is then vapor polished to restore the clearness that is lost during the sawing and machining process.

When properly installed, each split light source cable **246**, **248** terminates near the open end **340**, **342** of its respective light source cable port **334**, **336** just behind a lens **344**. Thus, light from the ends of light source cables **246**, **248** is provided from the open ends **340**, **342** of light source cable ports **334**, **336** through a lens **344** and shines on grinding bit **262** and on to the tooth being floated. Bit guard **264** is preferably made from a light colored material, such as a white plastic material, to further reflect the light onto the tooth being floated.

FIGS. **7**, **8**, and **9** show a detailed view of pivot joint **106**. Pivot joint **106** includes a hollow cylindrical pivot tube **360** and a pair of pivot tube discs or nuts **362**, **364** rotatably mounted inside of pivot tube **360**. The concave pivot end surface **140** of tool body **126** also makes up a part of pivot joint **106**. Pivot tube **360**, when installed inside of dental tool **100**, pivots or rotates about a pivot axis **400** that is perpendicular to longitudinal axis **186** of dental tool **100**.

Pivot tube **360** includes a central drive joint opening **366** for receiving drive ball **172** and drive socket **280**. A pair of threaded fastener receiving holes **368** are disposed on the front radial or circumferential surface **372** (the outer radial surface nearest bit housing **260**) of pivot tube **360**, one on either side of central drive joint opening **366**. Mounting

screws **278** pass through holes **276** in bit housing **260** and are threaded into threaded holes **368** to fixedly attach pivot tube **360** to bit housing **260** and thereby also to bit housing assembly **104**.

In addition to central drive joint opening **366** and threaded holes **368**, pivot tube **360** also includes a pair of oblong slotted draw rod or fastener openings **374** on its rear radial or circumferential surface **378** (the outer radial surface nearest tool body **126**). Slotted draw rod openings **374** are disposed one on either side of central drive joint opening **366** and are provided to allow each draw rod **256** to pass through pivot tube **360** and into a corresponding pivot tube nut **362** or **364** which are rotatably disposed inside of pivot tube **360**.

A pair of slotted vacuum port openings **380**, **382** are provided on rear circumferential surface **378**. These slotted vacuum port openings are disposed on either side of, and slightly above, central drive joint opening **366**. A corresponding second pair of slotted vacuum port openings **384**, **386** are present on front circumferential surface **372** and are disposed in-line with slotted vacuum port openings **380**, **382** respectively.

It should be noted that slotted vacuum port openings **380** and **384** are disposed on pivot tube **360** such that they are in-line and in open alignment with vacuum port **202** in tool body **126** and vacuum port **330** in bit housing **260**. Similarly, slotted vacuum port openings **382** and **386** are disposed on pivot tube **360** such that they are in-line and in open alignment with vacuum port **204** in tool body **126** and vacuum port **332** in bit housing **260**. Thus, each of the slotted vacuum port openings is disposed to allow vacuum suction to pass from tool body assembly **102** through pivot joint **106** and into bit housing **104**.

Pivot tube **360** also includes a pair of slotted light source cable port openings **388**, **390** on rear circumferential surface **378**. These slotted port openings are disposed on either side of, and slightly below, central drive joint opening **366**. A corresponding second pair of slotted light source cable port openings **392**, **394** are present on front circumferential surface **372** and are disposed in-line with slotted port openings **388**, **390** respectively.

It should be noted that slotted light source cable port openings **388** and **392** are disposed on pivot tube **360** such that they are in-line and in open alignment with light source cable port **208** in tool body **126** and light source cable port **334** in bit housing **260**. Similarly, slotted light source cable port openings **390** and **394** are disposed on pivot tube **360** such that they are in-line and in open alignment with light source cable port **210** in tool body **126** and light source cable port **336** in bit housing **260**. Thus, each of the slotted light source cable port openings is disposed to allow split light source cables **246** and **248** to pass from tool body assembly **102** through pivot joint **106** and into bit housing **104**.

Pivot tube **360** also includes a pair of alignment recesses **432** disposed around the entire outer radial surface of pivot tube **360**. These alignment ridges are provided to receive complimentary alignment ridges **429** and **431** on tool body **126** and bit housing **260** respectively thereby aiding in the proper alignment of pivot tube **360** with tool body **126** and bit housing **260**.

Each pivot tube nut **362**, **364** is circular in shape and is inserted in an opening in the ends of pivot tube **360**. A grease zerk **402** is provided on the outside surface of each pivot tube nut to allow for lubrication of pivot joint **106**. A vacuum channel **404** is cut through the top radial or circumferential edge surface of each nut. In a similar manner, a light source channel **406** is cut through the bottom radial or circumferential edge surface of each nut. Channels **404**, **406** are oriented perpendicular to pivot axis **400**.

Each vacuum channel **404** is disposed to be in-line and in open alignment with a corresponding pair of slotted vacuum port openings in pivot tube **360** when pivot tube nuts **362**, **364** are installed in pivot tube **360**. Thus, it can be seen that a pair of vacuum passageways are provided on either side of pivot joint **106** to allow for vacuum suction to pass through pivot joint **106** from tool body assembly **102** and into bit housing assembly **104**.

In a similar manner, each light source cable channel **406** is disposed to be in-line and in open alignment with a corresponding pair of slotted light source cable port openings in pivot tube **360** when pivot tube nuts **362**, **364** are installed in pivot tube **360**. Thus, a pair of light source cable passageways are also provided through pivot joint **106** to allow for the passage of internal light source cables **246**, **248** through pivot joint **106** from tool body assembly **102** and into bit housing assembly **104**.

In addition to channels **404** and **406**, the front radial or circumferential edge surface (the outer radial surface closest to bit housing **260**) of each pivot tube nut **362**, **364** includes a oblong slot **408** drilled partially into the outer radial or circumferential edge surface of the nut. Oblong slots **408** are provided for the following purpose. As previously discussed, mounting screws **278** are provided to attach pivot tube **360** to bit housing **260**. The threaded end of each mounting screw **278** is threaded into fastener receiving holes **368** to make this attachment. To insure for complete thread engagement, however, it is desirable to have the threaded ends of each mounting screw **278** protrude through holes **368** and into the center of pivot tube **360**. Oblong slots **408** are included to provide clearance between the threaded end of each mounting screw **278** and each pivot tube nut **362** or **364**.

The rear radial or circumferential edge surface (the radial edge surface closest to tool body **126**) of each pivot tube nut **362**, **364** includes a drilled and tapped threaded fastener receiving hole **410**. These holes, which are disposed on each pivot tube nut to be in-line and in open alignment with holes **252** in tool body **126**, are provided for receiving the threaded pivot ends of draw rods **256**. The threaded draw rod ends pass through slotted draw rod openings **374** in the rear circumferential surface of pivot tube **360** and into threaded holes **410** to slidably attach pivot tube **360** to tool body assembly **102**.

Assembly of equine dental tool **100** will how be described. Initial assembly begins by partially assembling bit housing assembly **104**. First bearing subassembly **282** is slid on to collet shaft **286**. Drive socket **280** is then attached to the pivot end of collet shaft **286** and is secured in place using either a set screw or a spring pin that passes through collet shaft **286**. In one embodiment, bearing subassembly **282** is held in place on collet shaft **286** by shoulder **356** and drive socket **280**. In an alternative embodiment, a bearing retaining collar **284** is used to secure bearing assembly **282** in place next to drive socket **280**.

At this point, bit drive shaft subassembly **266** is inserted into bit drive shaft opening **300** from rear curved pivot end surface **274** of bit housing **260** until the forward end of bearing subassembly **282** abuts up against shoulder **306**. In this installed position, drive socket **280** extends out of the coped pivot end **270** of bit housing **260**.

With bit drive shaft subassembly **266** installed into bit drive shaft opening **300**, the next step is to attach pivot joint **106** to coped end **270** of bit housing **260**. This is accomplished by sliding central drive opening **366** of pivot tube **360** over drive socket **280** such that front circumferential surface **372** (the surface closest to bit housing **260**) of pivot tube **360** is dis-

posed adjacent to curved pivot end surface **274** of bit housing **260**. At this point, each threaded hole **368** on the front circumferential surface **372** of pivot tube **360** should be in alignment with a respective mounting screw hole **276** in bit housing **260** and the pair of alignment ridges **431** disposed on concave curved surface **274** should be in alignment with complimentary alignment recesses **432** disposed around the outer circumference of pivot tube **360**.

The two mounting screws **278** are then inserted into holes **276** of bit housing **260** and are partially threaded into threaded holes **368** on the front circumferential surface of pivot tube **360**. It should be noted that each screw **278** is only partially threaded into its respective threaded hole **368** at this time such that the ends of the screws do not penetrate into the interior of pivot tube **360**.

A pivot tube nut is now inserted into each open end of pivot tube **360** with the slotted clearance recess **408** on the edge of the pivot tube nut adjacent to threaded hole **368** on pivot tube **360**. Each mounting screw **278** is now further threaded into holes **368** such that the threaded ends of each screw **278** protrudes completely through the front circumferential wall **372** of pivot tube **360** and into the slotted clearance openings **408** in the edge of each pivot nut. This insures that there will be complete thread engagement between the threads on screws **278** and the threads of threaded holes **368**. In this manner, pivot joint **106** is fixedly attached to coped end **270** of bit housing **260** and drive socket **280** extends through central drive opening **366** and into the interior of pivot tube **360**.

We now turn to drive shaft assembly **128**. Drive ball **172** is first installed on to the pivot end of drive shaft **160**. A set screw or spring pin is used to hold drive ball **172** in place. Next, bearing subassembly **170** and bearing retaining collar **168** are slid onto drive shaft **160** and positioned next to drive ball **172**. Retaining collar **168** is positioned on drive shaft **160** with its raised face **422** adjacent to bearing **168** to hold bearing subassembly **170** in place next to drive ball **172**. The purpose for raised face **422** is to engage the inner race of the adjacent bearing **168** thereby creating clearance for the non-rotating seal and outer race of the bearing. A set screw is used to hold bearing retaining collar **168** at the desired location on drive shaft **160**.

We now turn our attention to tool body assembly **102**. We begin by inserting vacuum seal tube **224** into recess **222** on the front mating surface **132** of accessory mounting block **122**. At this time, we can also thread vacuum hose adaptor **218** into threaded input hole **214** of accessory mounting block **122**.

Next, we begin installing light source cable **242** into tool body assembly **102**. This is accomplished by first placing accessory mounting block **122**, handle mounting block **124** and tool body **126** in their respective aligned positions next to each other on a flat surface. These three components should be placed on the flat surface such that the top surface **148** of tool body **126** is facing downward and thus the two light source cable ports **208**, **210** in tool body. **126** are away from the flat surface.

The end of one of the split light source cables **246**, **248** is first inserted through light source cable port **206** of accessory mounting block **122** from the accessory mounting side of accessory mounting block **122** such that it protrudes out of the other end by about an inch or so. The end of the other split light source cable is then inserted through light source cable port **206** of accessory mounting block **122** in a similar manner.

At this point, the ends of each split cable **246**, **248** protrude out of the front side of accessory mounting block **122** by about an inch or so. Split cables **246**, **248** are now pulled together through light source cable port **206** until adaptor **250** on the non-split end of light source cable **242** abuts up against shoulder **234** of light source cable port **206**.

Adaptor retaining collar **120** can now be threaded into threaded input port **230** to hold adaptor **250** in place. It should be noted that it is desirable to hold non-split cable **244** which protrudes out of the front side of accessory mounting block **122** while threading retaining collar **120** into threaded hole **230**. The reason for this is to insure that internal light source cable **242** is not twisted during installation of retaining collar **120**.

At this point, the ends of each split light source cable **246**, **248** are inserted completely through light source cable port **206** of handle mounting block **124** and into a respective one of the two light source cable ports **208**, **210** in tool body **126**. Talcum powder can be applied to the outer sheath of each split cable **246**, **248** to provide for easier insertion of the cables through tool body **126**. It should be noted that the inside wall surfaces of light source cable ports **208**, **210** should be clean and dry before insertion of cables **246**, **248** begins. If the inside surfaces of these ports are not clean and dry, the talcum powder may stick to the inside hole surfaces making insertion more difficult.

As an alternative to using talcum powder, the outer sheath of each split cable **246**, **248** can be coated with a graphite coating to provide for easier insertion of the cables through tool body **126**.

Eventually, the end of each split light source cable **246**, **248** will emerge from coped pivot end **156** of tool body **126**. At this point, accessory mounting block **122** is positioned adjacent to, but spaced apart from, handle mounting block **124**, handle mounting block **124** is positioned adjacent to, but spaced apart from, tool body **126**, and internal light source cable **242** has been inserted through each of these three components. The drive end of partially assembled drive shaft assembly **128** is now inserted into drive shaft opening **184** from coped pivot end **156** of tool body **126** and is pushed through the drive shaft opening in handle mounting block **124** and accessory mounting block **122**, each of which should still be lying in alignment with tool body **126** on the flat surface.

Drive shaft assembly **128** is not pushed all the way into tool body **126** at this time however. Rather, it is inserted to the point where drive ball **172** extends out of coped pivot end **156** by about an inch or so. The reason for doing this is to provide access to drive ball **172** so that it can be mated with drive socket **280**. It should also be noted that even in this position, the drive end of drive shaft **160** (with nothing assembled onto it) extends out of accessory mounting block **122** and is also accessible.

With internal light source cable **242** installed in partially assembled tool body assembly **102**, and with partially assembled drive shaft assembly **128** inserted into drive shaft opening **184**, the next step is to insert the two draw rods **256** into draw rod holes **252** from coped pivot end **156** of tool body **126**. Each draw rod is inserted such that its slotted end (the end configured to receive the blade of a screwdriver) will be disposed at the drive end of tool body assembly **102** adjacent accessory mounting block **122**.

Next, the pivot joint end of bit drive shaft assembly **266**, which is now disposed inside of pivot tube **360**, is mated with the pivot joint end of drive shaft subassembly **128**. To accomplish this, the coped pivot end of partially assembled tool body assembly **102** is placed in close proximity to the pivot end of partially assembled bit housing assembly **104** such that the two assemblies are in longitudinal alignment with each other.

With these two assemblies in close proximity to each other, drive pin **174** is inserted into drive ball **172** and drive ball **172**

is moved toward drive socket **280**. This is accomplished by holding onto the drive end of drive shaft **160** and slowly pushing it into accessory mounting block **122**. At the same time that it is being slowly pushed forward, drive shaft **160** is also rotated slightly. Rotation of drive shaft **160** results in rotation of drive pin **174** and in this way, drive pin **174** can be rotated into alignment with a pair of drive pin receiving slots **350** disposed on drive socket **280**. Drive shaft **160** is rotated until the flat end surfaces **352** of drive pin **174** are received in drive pin receiving slots **350** of drive socket **280**. At this point, drive ball **172** is pushed inside of drive socket **280** to complete the connection between drive shaft assembly **128** and bit drive shaft assembly **266**.

It should be noted that at this point, a single main drive shaft assembly has been assembled that runs the entire length of dental tool **100**. The first section of the main drive shaft assembly is comprised of drive shaft subassembly **128** that rotates or spins about longitudinal axis **186** of tool body assembly **102**. The second section of the main drive shaft assembly is comprised of bit drive shaft subassembly **266**. This section rotates or spins about, longitudinal axis **298** of bit housing assembly **104**. The two drive shaft sections are coupled together via the ball and socket joint that is formed between drive ball **172** and drive socket **280**. This ball and socket joint is located inside of pivot joint **106**. The ball and socket joint combined with the other structures that make up pivot joint **106** allow the second drive shaft section (and bit housing assembly **104**) to pivot relative to the first drive shaft section (and relative to tool body assembly **102**).

It should also be noted that the present invention is not limited to the use of a ball and socket joint to connect or couple the two drive shaft sections together and in other embodiments of the present invention, other types of coupling mechanisms are used. For example, a universal joint can be used in an alternative embodiment.

With the drive joint assembled, the next step is to attach pivot joint **106** to coped pivot end **156** of tool body **126**. This is accomplished by slowly sliding partially assembled tool body assembly **102** forward such that the mated drive ball joint slides into central drive opening **366** of pivot tube **360** and the pair of alignment ridges **429** disposed on concave curved surface **140** should be in alignment with complimentary alignment recesses **432** disposed around the outer circumference of pivot tube **360**.

As coped end **156** of tool body **126** approaches pivot tube **360**, the ends of each split light source cable **246**, **248**, which are protruding from coped end **156**, slide through slotted openings **388**, **390** in rear circumferential surface **378** of pivot tube **360**, through slotted channels **406** in pivot tube nuts **362**, **364**, through slotted openings **392**, **394** in front circumferential surface **372** of pivot tube **360**, and into their respective light source cable ports **334**, **336** in bit housing **260**. At this point, the ends of each split light source cable should be disposed in close proximity to their final position inside of bit housing assembly **104**.

At this point, the threaded pivot end of each draw rod **256** should be disposed in or near one of the slotted draw rod openings **374** in rear circumferential face **378** of pivot tube **360** and in close proximity to a respective threaded hole **410** in pivot tube nuts **362**, **364**. At the same time, the other end of each threaded rod should be in close proximity to the threaded section of its respective draw rod hole located in accessory mounting block **122**.

The front end of partially assembled dental tool **100** should now be placed up against a fixed surface to prevent it from sliding forward. The various components of dental tool **100** should then be pushed together such that the ends of each draw rod **256** are inserted into their respective threaded holes **410** in pivot tube nuts **362**, **364** and threaded holes **254** in accessory mounting block **122**.

A slotted screwdriver is inserted into a first one of the draw rod access holes **258** disposed on rear accessory mounting surface **130** of accessory mounting block **122**. The first of the two draw rods is turned counterclockwise approximately one-half turn, just enough to engage the threads on each end of the draw rod with threaded holes **410** in pivot tube nuts **362**, **364** and threaded holes **254** in accessory mounting block **122**. The screwdriver is then moved to the other draw rod access hole and the other draw rod is turned counterclockwise approximately one-half turn to accomplish the same thing.

Each draw rod **256** is then alternately turned using the screwdriver inserted into the access holes that are provided on the rear face **130** of accessory mounting block **122**. As each draw rod is turned a half turn, first one, then the other, the ends of each draw rod are slowly threaded into threaded holes **410** in pivot tube nuts **362**, **364** and into threaded holes **254** on the flat front mating surface **132** of accessory mounting block **122**. This in essence pulls or draws all of the parts together. The draw rods are alternately turned until the entire assembly is drawn together. At this point, accessory mounting block **122** should be tight up against handle mounting block **124**, handle mounting block **124** should be tight up against tool body **126**, and the rear circumferential surface **378** of pivot tube **360** should be in slidable engagement with curved pivot surface **140** of tool body **126**. It should also be noted that as accessory mounting block **122** is drawn toward handle mounting block **124**, vacuum seal tube **222** is drawn into round hole **226** on handle mounting block **124**.

The next step is to assemble the drive end of drive shaft assembly **128**. This is accomplished by first sliding bearing retaining collar **166** and the two ball bearings **164** onto the drive end of drive shaft **160**. Drive cable adaptor **162** is then attached to the drive end of drive shaft **160** using a pair of set screws or a spring pin that passes through drive shaft **160**. With drive cable adaptor **162** attached to drive shaft **160**, bearing retaining collar **166** is positioned on drive shaft **160** with its raised face **420** away from tool body **126** to retain the two side-by-side ball bearings **164** next to drive cable adaptor **162**. The purpose for raised face **420** is to engage the inner race of the adjacent bearing **164** thereby creating clearance for the non-rotating seal and outer race of the bearing. Bearing retaining collar **166** is secured in place on drive shaft **160** using a small set screw or spring pin.

At this point, bit **262** can now be installed in bit housing **260**. First, a keyed wrench having a square shaft is inserted into square receptacle **354** in the end of drive cable adaptor **162** thereby preventing rotation of drive shaft **160** and collet shaft **286** (which is now connected to drive shaft **160**). Next, collet nut **288** is slid onto bit shaft **290** and bit shaft **290** is inserted into the bit end of collet shaft **286**. Collet nut **288** is then threaded onto collet shaft **286** until bit shaft **290** is locked in place on the end of collet shaft **286**.

Fiber optic light port lenses **344** are now inserted into the open ends **340**, **342** of light source cable ports **334**, **336** respectively. Lenses **344** are secured in place in open ends **340**, **342** using a small bead of clear silicone sealant that is applied around the circumference of each lens prior to insertion into open ends **340**, **342**.

At this point, bit guard **264** can be installed onto bit housing **260** using screws **310**.

The final steps in assembling dental tool **100** involve installation of angle locking handle **110** and pistol grip handle **108**. Angle locking handle **110** is inserted into drive shaft opening **185** from the rear end of accessory mounting block **122** and is

then threaded into threaded section **194** until it abuts lightly up against the locking shoulder portion **192** of flat mating surface **134** of handle mounting block **124**. Finally, pistol grip handle **108** is installed onto one of handle mounting flanges **142**, **144** and locking knob **118** is rotated to lock pistol grip handle **108** in place.

At this point, accessory mounting block **122**, handle mounting block **124** and tool body **126** are fixedly attached to each other. Bit housing assembly **104**, however, is capable of pivoting relative to tool body assembly **102** about pivot axis **400**. This is because bit housing **104** is not fixedly attached to tool body assembly **102**. Rather, bit housing assembly **104** is allowed to pivot upwards and downwards relative to longitudinal axis **186** and thus relative to tool body assembly **102**. This occurs because pivot tube nuts **362**, **364**, to which tool body assembly **102** is fixedly attached, freely rotate inside of pivot tube **360** to which bit housing assembly **104** is attached. Since bit housing **104** is fixedly attached to pivot tube **360** and tool body assembly **102** is fixedly attached to pivot tube nuts **362**, **364**, and since pivot tube nuts **362**, **364** freely rotate inside of pivot tube **360**, bit housing assembly **104** can pivot relative to tool body assembly **102**.

In one embodiment, the range of motion is 14 degrees, seven (7) degrees upward (see angle **412** in FIG. **16**) and seven (7) degrees downward (see angle **414** in FIG. **16**). In another embodiment, bit housing assembly **104** pivots as much as two and one-half (2.5) degrees upwards (angle **412**) and eleven and one half (11.5) degrees downward (angle **414**). The limits on the range of motion is determined by the length of the various slotted openings that are provided in pivot tube **360** for receiving draw rods **256** and light source cables **246**, **248**. The longer the slots, the greater the range of motion. Of course, as pivot tube **360** is made larger in diameter, the length of these slots can be increased. However, increasing the size of pivot tube **360** also inevitably will increase the size and weight of the dental tool. Thus, a trade off must be maintained between range of bit motion and the size and weight of the dental tool.

To adjust pivot angles **412**, **414** (see FIG. **16**) of bit housing **104** relative to tool body assembly **102** (and relative to longitudinal axis **186**), bit housing **104** is simply pivoted about pivot axis **400**. Once the desired angle is reached within the range of pivot angles, angle locking handle **110** is threaded further into drive end section **185** of drive shaft opening **184** until the forward end of angle locking handle **110** abuts tight up against locking shoulder **192** (which is part of rear mating surface **134** of handle mounting block **124**).

Continuing to turn angle locking handle **110** at this point will cause accessory mounting block **122** to separate from handle mounting block **124** and will cause pivot joint **106** to be forced tight up against the coped end of tool body **126**. This is because accessory mounting block **122** is attached to pivot joint **106** via draw rods **256**. Thus as accessory mounting block **122** moves backward, so does pivot joint **106**. More specifically, the rear circumferential surface **378** of pivot tube **360** is forced tight up against curved pivot end surface **140** of tool body **126** such that it is no longer in slidable engagement with curved pivot end surface **140**. In this way, bit housing **104** can be frictionally locked at a desired angle relative to tool body **126**.

It should be noted that vacuum seal tube **224** is provided between accessory mounting block **122** and handle mounting block **124** to insure that the integrity of vacuum port **200** is maintained when angle locking handle **110** is used to lock bit housing **104** at a desired angle.

It should also be noted that grinding bit **262** in one embodiment is a tapered bit or bur having an included angle of fourteen (14) degrees. In other words, angle **416** in FIG. **17** is seven (7) degrees and angle **418** is seven (7) degrees. Using this bit in a dental tool having a range of bit housing angles of seven (7) degrees upward (angle **412**) and seven (7) degrees downward (angle **414**) will result in a net angle on the grinding surface of bit **262** of fourteen (14) degrees upward and zero (0) degrees downward when dental tool **100** is held in a horizontal position.

If, on the other hand, a bit having an included angle of nine (9) degrees is used (e.g., angle **416** is 4.5 degrees and angle **418** is 4.5 degrees) in a dental tool having a range of bit housing angles of two and one-half (2.5) degrees upward (angle **412**) and eleven and one-half (11.5) degrees downward (angle **414**), a net angle on the bit grinding surface of seven (7) degrees upward and seven (7) degrees downward will result when dental tool **100** is held in a horizontal position. Thus, when a tapered bit is used, the net upward and downward angle of the bit grinding surface can be equalized by choosing an appropriate range of bit pivot angles and an appropriate tapered bit inclusion angle.

It should also be noted that the present invention is not limited to the use of a tapered bit grinding member or a grinding member having the angles described above. Other embodiments of the present invention use non-tapered bits or tapered bits having different included angles than those mentioned herein. The present invention is also not limited to the use of steel shanked carbide bits (or burs) and in other embodiments of the present invention, grinding members made of other materials are used instead.

Shown in FIGS. **18-25** is a grinding member housing assembly **600** that can be used in place of bit housing assembly **104** in accordance with another embodiment of the present invention. Grinding member housing assembly **600** includes a cutting disc or wheel **606** instead of a grinding bit and therefore will be referred to herein as disc housing assembly **600** (also called disc head **600**) to distinguish it from bit housing assembly **104**. It should be noted that disc housing assembly **600** is interchangeable with bit housing assembly **104** such that either assembly can be used with dental tool **100**.

At the outset, it should also be noted that unlike bit **262** which rotates about longitudinal axis **298** of bit housing assembly **104** (bit drive shaft assembly **266** also rotates about longitudinal axis **298**), cutting disc **606** rotates about an axis that is at an angle to the longitudinal axis of disc housing assembly **600**. This is accomplished by using two separate drive shaft subassemblies inside of disc housing assembly **600**. The first of these drive shaft subassemblies is disposed along the longitudinal axis of disc housing assembly **600**. The second of these drive shafts is coupled to the first drive shaft at an angle (referred to herein as the shaft angle). The shaft angle in the embodiment of the present invention shown in FIGS. **18-25** is ninety-four and one half (94.5) degrees. It should be understood, however, that the present invention is not limited to a shaft angle of ninety-four and one-half (94.5) degrees and in other embodiments of the present invention, other shaft angles are used.

Disc head **600** includes a disc housing **602**, a cover plate **604**, a cutting disc or cutting wheel **606**, a sealing washer **608**, a bearing nut **610**, a bevel gear drive shaft subassembly **612** (see FIG. **18**), and a pinion gear drive shaft subassembly **614**. Rotational motion is transferred to cutting disc **606** through the engagement of pinion gear drive shaft subassembly **614** with bevel gear drive shaft subassembly **612** as will be more fully described below.

Bevel gear drive shaft subassembly **612** (see FIGS. **20-22**) includes a shaft **660**, a first sealed ball bearing **662**, a second

sealed ball bearing **664**, a separate bearing retainer **666**, a bearing retainer screw **668**, and a bevel gear **670**. Shaft **660** includes an upper smooth spindle portion **672**, a bearing clearance shoulder **676**, a bevel gear stop shoulder **675**, a threaded lower shaft portion **674**, and a sealing surface **677**.

Clearance shoulder **676** provides clearance for the outer race and seal of bearing **664** when bearing **664** is mounted onto spindle **672**. Threaded shaft portion **674** is provided to allow bevel gear **670** to be mounted onto shaft **660**. Shoulder **675** provides a stop for bevel gear **670** when it is threaded onto threaded portion **674**. Sealing surface **677**, in combination with sealing washer **608**, provides a seal for the chamber in which bevel gear **670** resides. The seal keeps foreign material out of the chamber and keeps lubricating grease inside of the chamber.

A first threaded hole **678** is disposed inside of upper spindle **672** and a second threaded hole **680** (see FIG. **22**) is disposed inside of lower shaft **674**. Four small keying holes **682** are disposed on the lower end of shaft **660**. Keying holes **682** are provided to receive a four (4) prong spanner wrench (not shown). The spanner wrench is used to restrain shaft **674** while retainer screw **668** is threaded into hole **678** and is also used to restrain bevel gear drive shaft subassembly **612** during the installation of bevel gear **670** onto shaft **660**.

Sealed ball bearings **662**, **664** are disposed about smooth upper spindle **672**. The inner race of lower bearing **664** is positioned adjacent to bearing clearance shoulder **676**. Likewise, the inner race of upper bearing **662** is positioned adjacent to bearing retainer **666** when bearing retainer **666** is installed. Bearing retainer **666** is held in place using bearing retainer screw **668** which is threaded into hole **678**. As previously mentioned, a four prong spanner wrench is inserted into holes **682** to restrain shaft **660** while retainer screw **668** is threaded into hole **678**. The two bearings **662**, **664** are thereby held in place on upper spindle **672** through the contact of their inner races with bearing retainer **666** and clearance shoulder **676** respectively.

Bevel gear **670** includes a threaded central opening or bore **684**. The inner threads of central opening **684** are disposed to mate with the outer threads on threaded portion **674** of shaft **660**. Shoulder **675** provides a stop surface for bevel gear **670** when it is installed onto shaft **660**. In this embodiment, the threads on lower shaft portion **674** and on inner bore **684** are left-hand threads which are used to prevent bevel gear **670** from spinning off of shaft **660** during cutting operations.

A raised ridge **686** and four small keying holes **688** (see FIG. **22**) are provided around opening **684** on the bottom side of bevel gear **670**. Raised ridge **686** is provided to reduce the amount of friction that occurs between bevel gear **670** and seal **608** (which is mounted inside of disc housing assembly **600** directly below bevel gear **670**) as bevel gear **670** rotates during cutting operations. Keying holes **688** are disposed to receive a second four (4) prong spanner wrench (not shown) used during the installation of bevel gear **670** onto shaft **660**.

The top side of bevel gear **670** includes a plurality of gear teeth **690**. These gear teeth are arranged around the outer perimeter of bevel gear **670** to mesh with the gear teeth on a pinion gear that is mounted on the end of pinion gear drive shaft subassembly **614**.

Pinion gear drive shaft subassembly **614** as best shown in FIGS. **18** and **19** includes a drive socket **700**, a pinion shaft spacer **702**, a bearing subassembly **704**, a pinion shaft **706**, and a pinion gear **708**. Drive socket **700** is attached to the rear or pivot end of pinion shaft **706** using a spring pin or small set screw that engages with pinion shaft **706**. Pinion gear **708** is attached to the other end (front end or cutting wheel end) of pinion shaft **706**, also using a spring pin or small set screw that engages with pinion shaft **706**.

Bearing subassembly **704** is disposed on pinion shaft **706** adjacent to pinion gear **708**. Bearing subassembly **704** includes three sealed ball bearings **710** disposed inside of a bearing housing **712**. Two of the bearings are disposed side-by-side in bearing housing **712** and are separated from the third bearing by a bearing spacer **714**.

Bearing subassembly **704** is held in place on pinion shaft **706** by pinion gear **708** on one side and by pinion shaft spacer **702** on the other side. Pinion shaft spacer **702** is provided to insure that bearing subassembly **704** (which is used for alignment during assembly of disc housing assembly **600**) is properly positioned on pinion shaft **706** between pinion gear **708** and drive socket **700**.

Disc housing **602** includes a rounded front end **720** and a coped rear end or pivot end **722**. Coped rear pivot end **722** of disc housing **602** includes a concave semi-circular curved surface **724** which allows disc housing assembly **600** to mate with pivot joint **106** in the same manner that bit housing **104** mates with pivot joint **106**. In addition, the top edges **716** and bottom edges **718** of disc housing **602** are radiused to reduce the possibility of damage to the soft tissues in a horse's mouth during floating procedures.

A pair of longitudinally oriented mounting holes or passageways **726** are disposed on either side of disc housing **602** and are open at coped end **722**. These mounting holes or passageways are disposed to receive a pair of mounting screws **730** that attach disc housing assembly **600** to pivot joint **106**. A pair of alignment ridges **430** are disposed on concave curved surface **724** to aid in aligning disc housing **602** with pivot joint **106** during attachment. These ridges are received in complimentary recesses **432** that are disposed around the outer circumference of pivot tube **360**.

In addition to mounting passageways **726**, disc housing **602** also includes a pinion gear drive shaft opening or bore **732**, a cover plate opening **734**, a bevel gear chamber or cavity **736**, a vacuum chamber or cavity **738**, a pair of vacuum ports or passageways **740**, **742**, a pair of light source ports or passageways **744**, **746**, a plurality of vacuum holes or orifices **748** and a cutting disc guard **750** (see FIGS. **23**A-C). Pinion gear drive shaft opening **732** is disposed inside of disc housing **602** along a longitudinal axis **752**. Vacuum ports **740**, **742** and light source ports **744**, **746** run parallel to longitudinal axis **752** inside of disc housing **602**.

Bevel gear cavity **736** is circular in shape and is disposed near the grinding end of disc housing **602**. Cutting disc guard **750** is disposed on the outside of disc housing **602** below bevel gear cavity **736** to form a cutting disc cavity that shields cutting disc **606** during cutting operations. Vacuum chamber **738** is disposed inside of disc housing **602** directly above bevel gear cavity **736**. Vacuum holes **748** are arranged on the outside of disc housing **602** around a portion of the outer perimeter of disc guard **750** and are disposed such that they are in vacuum communication with vacuum chamber **738**. Each of these component parts will be described more fully below.

The rear or pivot end of pinion gear drive shaft bore **732** is open at coped end **722** to allow for insertion of pinion gear drive shaft subassembly **614**. The other end, or front end, of pinion gear drive shaft bore **732** includes a flat front end wall **760** that separates pinion gear drive shaft opening **732** from vacuum chamber **738**. A drive engagement opening **762** is provided between the front end of pinion gear drive shaft bore **732** and bevel gear cavity **736** to allow for meshed engage-

ment of pinion gear **708** with bevel gear **670**. Drive engagement opening **762** is disposed directly below front end wall **760**.

In addition to drive engagement opening **762**, another portion of pinion gear drive shaft bore **732** is exposed and open on the underside of disc housing **602** during assembly of disc housing assembly **600**. This open portion, referred to herein as cover plate opening **734**, is provided to allow for proper alignment of pinion gear drive shaft subassembly **614** within pinion gear drive shaft bore **732** as well be described more fully below.

As previously mentioned, pinion gear drive shaft opening **732** is configured to receive pinion gear drive shaft subassembly **614**. More specifically, when pinion gear drive shaft subassembly **614** is properly installed inside of pinion gear drive shaft opening **732**, pinion gear **708**, which is attached to the front end of pinion shaft **706**, is positioned adjacent to front end wall **760**. In this position, the gear teeth **766** on pinion gear **708** are disposed through drive engagement opening **762** (for ready engagement with the gear teeth **690** on bevel gear **670**), drive socket **700** extends outward from coped end **722** of disc housing **602** (for ready engagement with drive ball **172** which is disposed on the end of drive shaft assembly **128** of tool body assembly **102**), and bearing subassembly **704** is positioned adjacent to cover plate opening **734**.

Proper alignment and positioning of pinion gear drive shaft subassembly **614** inside of disc housing **602** is provided by cover plate **604**. The underside **768** of cover plate **604** (e.g., the top side when cover plate **604** is mounted to disc housing **602**) includes a curved clearance recess **770** and a pair of alignment ridges **772** disposed on either end of recess **770**. Alignment ridges **772** are disposed at either end of recess **770** and engage with the front and rear end surfaces of bearing subassembly **704** when cover plate **604** is installed onto disc housing **602**. This engagement insures proper positioning of pinion gear drive shaft subassembly **614** inside of disc housing assembly **600**. Recess **770** is provided to allow for clearance between bearing subassembly **704** and cover plate **604** when cover plate **604** is fastened to disc housing **602**.

Bevel gear cavity **736** is circular in shape and includes an outer radial or circumferential sealing wall **780** and a top wall **782**. Drive engagement opening **762**, which is cut out of sealing wall **780** and top wall **782**, opens into bevel gear cavity **736** to allow for meshed engagement of pinion gear **708** with bevel gear **670**. Bevel gear cavity **736** is oriented about an axis **754** that is at an angle **424** of ninety-four and one-half (94.5) degrees relative to longitudinal axis **752** (or, put another way, at an angle of four and one-half (4.5) degrees from a line perpendicular to longitudinal axis **752**).

It should be noted that in the embodiment shown in FIGS. **18-25**, the pitch angle of gear teeth **690** on bevel gear **670** and the pitch angle of gear teeth **766** on pinion gear **708** are designed to provide a shaft angle that is the same as the angle between the axis of bevel cavity **736** and the longitudinal axis of disc housing assembly **600**. In other words, a shaft angle **426** (see FIG. **18**) of ninety-four and one-half (94.5) degrees exists between the axis of rotation **754** of bevel gear drive shaft subassembly **612** and the axis of rotation **752** of pinion gear drive shaft subassembly **614**.

It should also be understood that in other embodiments of the present invention, the shaft angle between the axis of rotation of pinion gear drive shaft subassembly **614** and the axis of rotation of bevel gear drive shaft subassembly **612** has a different value. For example, in alternative embodiments, this shaft angle is ninety (90) degrees, substantially ninety (90) degrees, or some other angle that is greater than zero (0) or greater than ninety (90) degrees.

Disposed below a portion of the circumference of bevel gear cavity **736**, and extending downward, is cutting disc guard **750**. Cutting disc guard **750** provides a cutting disc cavity that shields cutting disc **606** from the soft tissues of the horses mouth during cutting operations. An access opening **756** is provided in the rear section of cutting disc guard **750** to provide access to the keyed top side of cutting disc **606**. A thin specially designed open end wrench (not shown) can be inserted through access opening **756** along the underside of disc housing **602** to engage with the keyed surface of cutting disc **606** thereby facilitating the removal and/or replacement of cutting disc **606** in this embodiment.

Vacuum chamber **738** is disposed directly above bevel gear cavity **736**. With the exception of the rear radial or circumferential wall portion **784** of vacuum chamber **738**, which is flat, the outer radial wall **786** of vacuum chamber **738** is circular in shape. The plurality of vacuum orifices **748** are arranged around the inner perimeter of cutting disc guard **750** in the vicinity of cutting disc **606**. Each vacuum orifice **748** extends upward through disc housing **602** and is in open vacuum communication with vacuum chamber **738**. Thus, enamel debris produced and expelled during the floating procedure can be vacuum suctioned through vacuum orifices **748** and into vacuum chamber **738**.

In addition to providing vacuum suction in and around cutting disc **606**, vacuum chamber **738** is also configured to house bevel gear drive shaft subassembly **612**. To accomplish this, vacuum chamber **738** includes a bearing retainer screw clearance cavity **790**, a bearing race relief cavity **792**, and a pair of circular shaped bearing bores **794**, **796**, all of which are centered in vacuum chamber **738** about tilted axis **754**.

Bearing retainer screw clearance cavity **790** and bearing race relief cavity **792** are concentrically disposed in the top wall **798** of vacuum chamber **738**. Bearing retainer screw clearance cavity **790** is disposed to receive the head of bearing retainer screw **668** when bevel gear drive shaft subassembly **612** is mounted in disc housing **602**. Similarly, bearing race relief cavity **792** is disposed in top wall **798** to provide clearance for the top edge of the inner race of upper bearing **662**.

Bearing bore **794** is also disposed in top wall **798** of vacuum chamber **738** and is positioned to receive the outer race of upper bearing **662**. Bearing bore **796** is disposed between vacuum chamber **738** and bevel gear cavity **736** and is positioned to receive the outer race of lower bearing **664**. The diameter of each of bearing bores **794**, **796** is such that when bevel gear subassembly **612** is inserted into disc housing **602**, bearings **662**, **664** are lightly press fit into bearing bores **794**, **796** respectively.

It should be noted that the lower portion **808** of bearing bore **796**, below where lower bearing **664** resides in bearing bore **796**, is threaded (see FIGS. **24** and **25**). The threads are provided to receive bearing nut **610**. Bearing nut **610** threads into the threaded portion **808** of bearing bore **796** to secure bevel gear drive shaft subassembly **612** in place inside of disc housing **602**. The bottom side of bearing nut **610** includes four small keying holes **758**. The four small keying holes are disposed to receive a third four (4) prong spanner wrench (not shown) that is used to install bearing nut **610** into disc housing **602**.

As mentioned above, disc housing **602**, like tool body **126**, also includes a pair of vacuum ports **740**, **742** and a pair of light source ports **744**, **746** (see FIGS. **23**A-**23**C). These various ports all run longitudinally through bit housing **602** and are disposed in-line, and in open alignment with, the corresponding vacuum and light source ports that exit coped pivot end **156** of tool body assembly **102** when equine dental tool **100** is completely assembled. For example, vacuum suction

actually passes from vacuum ports **202**, **204** of tool body assembly **102**, through pivot joint **106**, and into vacuum ports **740**, **742** respectively to provide vacuum suction to disc housing assembly **600** in the vicinity of cutting disc **606**. In a similar manner, split light source cables **246**, **248** pass from light source ports **208**, **210** of tool body assembly **102**, through pivot joint **106**, and into light source ports **744**, **746** to provide a source of light to the disc end of dental tool **100**.

Looking more closely at disc housing **602**, it can be seen that vacuum ports **740**, **742** do not extend all the way to vacuum chamber **738**. Rather, it is the mounting screw passageways **726** that actually open into vacuum chamber **738**. Passageways **726** open into vacuum chamber **738** via vacuum chamber openings **800** (see FIGS. **23**A and **23**C). A pair of transfer ports **804**, **806** are provided between vacuum ports **740**, **742** and passageways **726** to provide vacuum communication between vacuum ports **740**, **742** and mounting screw passageways **726** in this embodiment.

The open ends **810**, **812** of each light source port **744**, **746** terminate at a point rearward of, and on either side of, bevel gear cavity **736** and thus also rearward of cutting disc **606**. Unlike vacuum ports **740**, **742**, however, the open ends **810**, **812** of light source ports **744**, **746** are disposed on the outside of disc housing **602**, not on the inside.

A clear lens **814** is installed in each open end **810**, **812** of light source ports **744**, **746** to prevent water or moisture from entering the light source ports. Lenses **814** are made from clear plastic acrylic rod that is sawed to the desired length and then machined to provide flat end surfaces. Each lens is then vapor polished to restore the clearness that is lost during the sawing and machining process.

When properly installed, each split light source cable **246**, **248** terminates near the open end **810**, **812** of its respective light source port **744**, **746** just behind a lens **814**. Thus, light from the ends of light source cables **246**, **248** is provided from the open ends **810**, **812** of light source ports **744**, **746** though a lens **814** and shines on cutting disc **606** and onto the tooth being floated.

A cutting disc **606** according to one embodiment of the present invention is shown in FIG. **26**A-**26**C and includes a domed circular bottom cutting surface **620** having a radiused circumferential bottom edge **622**. The radius of curvature of domed cutting surface **620** is 5.6506 inches in the embodiment shown in FIGS. **26**A-**26**C. Cutting surface **620** and radiused edge **622** are coated with a 24 grit diamond grinding medium in this embodiment.

Cutting disc **606** also includes a keyed top side **624** and a threaded center shaft **626**. Keyed top side **624** includes a top surface **628** and a rectangular shaped land **630** that projects upward from top surface **628**. Rectangular land **630** includes a pair of sidewall surfaces or shoulders **632**, **634** that are disposed perpendicular to top surface **628** and thus perpendicular to the plane **636** of cutting disc **606**.

Threaded center shaft **626** is provided to mount cutting disc **606** to bevel gear drive shaft subassembly **612**. A thin specially configured open end wrench (not shown) is provided that mates with rectangular land **630** to facilitate installation and removal of cutting disc **606** as needed. Prongs on the wrench engage with shoulders **632**, **634** to provide for such installation and/or removal.

It should be understood that the present invention is not limited to the particular type or configuration of cutting disc shown in FIGS. **26**A-**26**C and in other embodiments of the present invention other types and configurations of cutting discs are used.

Assembly of disc housing assembly **600** will now be described in detail. As a starting point, fiber optic light port lenses **814** are inserted into the open ends **810**, **812** of light source ports **744**, **746** respectively. Lenses **814** are secured in place in open ends **810**, **812** using a small bead of clear silicone sealant that is applied around the circumference of each lens prior to insertion into open ends **810**, **812**.

Next bevel gear drive shaft subassembly **612** is partially assembled. Bearings **662**, **664** are pressed onto smooth upper spindle **672** of shaft **660** until the inner race of lower bearing **664** contacts bearing clearance shoulder **676**. Next, bearing retainer **666** is placed concentrically about the threaded portion of bearing retainer screw **668** and bearing retainer screw **668** is threaded into threaded opening **678** in the end of spindle **672** until bearing retainer **666** contacts the inner race of bearing **662**. A few drops of Loctite should be applied to the threads of bearing retainer screw **668** prior to its installation into spindle **672**.

At this point, partially assembled bevel gear drive shaft subassembly **612** is inserted into vacuum chamber **738** such that the outer races of sealed bearings **662**, **664** are lightly press fit into bearing bores **794**, **796** respectively. In this position, the head of bearing retainer screw **668** should be disposed in clearance cavity **790** and the bottom edges of the inner and outer races of upper bearing **662** should be disposed in bearing race relief cavity **792**.

The next step is to install bearing nut **610** into the threaded portion of lower bearing bore **796**. It should be noted that the outside edge of bearing nut **610** includes right-hand threads that engage with the right-hand threads of bearing bore **796**. Four keyed holes **758** are drilled though the top and bottom surfaces of bearing nut **610** to receive a four (4) key spanner wrench (not shown) that is used to thread bearing nut **610** into bearing bore **796**. A few drops of Loctite should be applied to the threads on bearing nut **610** prior to its installation into bearing bore **796**.

Properly installed, the bottom surface of bearing nut **610** is flush with the top wall surface **782** of bevel gear cavity **736** and the top surface of bearing nut **610** is in contact with the outer race of lower bearing **664**. In this position, bearing nut **610** secures partially assembled bevel gear drive shaft subassembly **612** in place inside of vacuum chamber **738**. Also in this position, the lower threaded shaft portion **674** of shaft **660** extends into bevel gear cavity **736** to receive bevel gear **670**.

The next step is to install bevel gear **670** onto bevel gear drive shaft subassembly **612**. High temperature and high pressure red grease is first applied to the teeth **690** of bevel gear **670**. A small amount of Loctite is then applied to the threads on the inner bore **684** of bevel gear **670**. Bevel gear **670** is then threaded onto lower shaft **674** of shaft **660** until it abuts up against shoulder stop **675** on shaft **660**. As previously mentioned, the threads on the inner bore **684** of bevel gear **670** and on lower shaft **674** of shaft **660** are left-hand threads.

A four (4) key spanner wrench is used to engage the four key holes **682** that are disposed on the lower end of shaft **660** to prevent shaft **660** from rotating during installation of bevel gear **670**. Likewise, a second larger four (4) key spanner wrench is used to engage the four key holes **688** that are disposed on the bottom of bevel gear **670** to facilitate installation of bevel gear **670** onto shaft **660**. The smaller shaft spanner wrench is inserted through the larger bevel gear spanner wrench. The smaller shaft spanner wrench prevents shaft **660** from rotating while bevel gear **670** is being threaded onto shaft **660** using the larger spanner wrench.

With bevel gear **670** properly installed in bevel gear cavity **736**, the next step is to install sealing washer **608** into bevel gear cavity **736** over sealing surface **677**. Sealing washer **608** in this embodiment is a Teflon sealing washer that tightly press fits into bevel gear cavity **736**. The bottom side of

sealing washer **608** includes a raised ridge **428** that is provided to minimize the friction between sealing washer **608** and cutting disc **606** as cutting disc **606** rotates.

To properly install sealing washer **608** into bevel gear cavity **736**, it is first desirable to cool sealing washer **608** in a freezer thereby causing it to shrink slightly. The cooled sealing washer is then pressed into bevel gear cavity **736** over protruding sealing surface **677** of shaft **660** such that the outer edge **822** of sealing washer **608** seals against the outer radial wall **780** of bevel gear cavity **736** and the inner edge surface **824** seals against sealing surface **677** of shaft **660**. Over time, as sealing washer **608** returns to room temperature, it will expand slightly thus increasing its sealing performance. Any flash that is shaved off of edges **822** and **824** during installation should be removed from disc housing **602**.

At this point, the next step is to assemble pinion gear drive shaft subassembly **614**. First, bearing subassembly **704** is slid onto pinion shaft **706**. Pinion shaft spacer **702** is then slid onto pinion shaft **706** and is positioned next to, and up against, the rear grooved end **434** of bearing subassembly **704**. Drive socket **700** is slid onto the rear end or drive end of pinion shaft **706** until the rear end of pinion shaft **706** buts up against a shoulder (not shown) that is provided inside of drive socket **700**. Drive socket **700** is secured in place on pinion shaft **706** using either a spring pin that passes through pinion shaft **706** or a set screw that engages pivot shaft **706**. Finally, pinion gear **708** is slid all the way onto pinion shaft **706** until it abuts up against the forward end of bearing subassembly **704**. Pinion gear **708** is attached to the front end of pinion shaft **706** and is secured in place using either a spring pin that passes through pinion shaft **706** or a set screw that engages with pinion shaft **706**.

Fully assembled pinion gear drive shaft subassembly **614** is now partially inserted into pinion gear drive shaft opening **732** from rear curved pivot end surface **722** of disc housing **602** until the gear teeth **766** on pinion gear **708** couple with the gear teeth **690** on bevel gear **670** through drive engagement opening **762**.

Cover plate **604** is now placed over cover plate opening **734** to align bearing subassembly **704** with curved recess **770** and alignment ridges **772**. While holding cover plate **604** in place by hand, pinion drive shaft subassembly **614** should be rotated to check for proper meshing of pinion gear **708** with bevel gear **670**. If the mesh is satisfactory, cover plate **604** is removed and disc housing **602** is attached to pivot tube **360** using the two mounting screws **730**.

In general, the next step is to attach partially assembled disc housing assembly **600** to pivot joint **106** and to tool body assembly **102** in the same manner that bit housing assembly **104** is attached to pivot joint **106** and tool body assembly **102**. As such, this portion of the assembly procedure will not be repeated here. Once this attachment is completed, cover plate **604** can be secured in place over cover plate opening **734** using the four mounting screws **830**.

The final step in assembling equine dental tool **100** with disc housing assembly **600** is to install cutting disc **606**. This is accomplished by first inserting a keyed wrench having a square shaft into square receptacle **354** in the end of drive cable adaptor **162**. This prevents pinion gear drive shaft subassembly **614** and bevel gear drive shaft subassembly **612** from rotating during installation of cutting disc **606**. With these two drive shafts restrained, threaded center shaft **624** of cutting disc **606** is hand threaded into threaded hole **680** in the end of bevel gear drive shaft subassembly **612** and is finger tightened.

A special thin open end type wrench (not shown) is inserted through rear access opening **756** in cutting disc guard **750** to engage with rectangular land **630** on the top keyed side of cutting disc **606**. This is done to restrain cutting disc **606** during final installation. With cutting disc **606** restrained, cable adaptor **162** is rotated using the special keyed square wrench that is inserted into the end **354** of cable adaptor **162**. Rotation of cable adaptor **162** causes pinion gear drive shaft subassembly **614** and bevel gear drive shaft subassembly **612** to rotate thereby tightening restrained cutting disc **606** on to the end of bevel gear drive shaft subassembly **612**.

Disc housing assembly **600** is now fully assembled onto the end of equine dental tool **100** and tool **100** is ready for use.

As previously mentioned, disc housing assembly **600** is interchangeable with bit housing assembly **104** such that either assembly can be used with dental tool **100**. As a result, disc housing assembly **600**, like bit housing assembly **104**, has the capability to pivot through a range of angles relative to elongated tool body assembly **102**. For example, in one embodiment, disc housing assembly **600** has a range of motion of fourteen (14) degrees, seven (7) degrees upward (see angle **412** in FIG. **16**) and seven (7) degrees downward (see angle **414** in FIG. **16**).

In an alternative embodiment of the present invention, disc housing assembly **600** pivots as much as two and one-half (2.5) degrees upwards (angle **412**) and eleven and one-half (11.5) degrees downward (angle **414**). If a disc housing assembly having a shaft angle **426** of ninety (90) degrees is installed onto the end of dental tool **100** in this embodiment, the net angle of plane **636** of cutting disc **606** will also have a range of motion of two and one-half (2.5) degrees upwards and eleven and one-half (11.5) degrees downward. On the other hand, if a disc housing assembly having a shaft angle **426** of ninety four and one-half (94.5) degrees is installed onto the end of dental tool **100** in this embodiment, the net angle of plane **636** of cutting disc **606** will have an equal range of motion upwards and downwards (e.g., seven (7) degrees upward and seven (7) degrees downward).

It should be noted at this time that the particular range of pivot angles of two and one-half (2.5) degrees upwards and eleven and one-half (11.5) degrees downward was previously chosen, in combination with the included angle of tapered bit **262**, to equalize the net upward and downward angle on the grinding surface of the tapered bit. By choosing an appropriate shaft angle **426** for interchangeable disc housing assembly **600**, the same equalized net upwards and downwards angles can be achieved for the cutting surface of cutting disc **606**.

It should be understood that the present invention is in no way limited to the specific pivot angles and pivot ranges described herein and those particular angles and ranges are for provided for illustrative purposes only. Other embodiments of the present invention will utilize other pivot angle ranges for bit housing assembly **104** and for disc housing assembly **600**.

Numerous modifications may be made to the present invention which still fall within the intended scope hereof. Thus, it should be apparent that there has been provided in accordance with the present invention an apparatus and apparatus for grinding the teeth of horses that fully satisfies the objectives and advantages set forth above. Although the invention has been described in conjunction with specific embodiments thereof, it is evident that many alternatives, modifications and variations will be apparent to those skilled in the art. Accordingly, it is intended to embrace all such alternatives, modifications and variations that fall within the spirit and broad scope of the appended claims.

The invention claimed is:

1. An equine dental apparatus for floating the teeth of horses comprising:

a first drive shaft configured for attachment to a drive mechanism, wherein the first drive shaft rotates about a first axis;

a second drive shaft coupled to the first drive shaft and capable of rotating about a second axis different from the first axis, wherein the second drive shaft pivots relative to the first drive shaft about a third axis, and further wherein the third axis intersects the second axis;

a third drive shaft coupled to the second drive shaft, wherein the third drive shaft rotates about a fourth axis different from the first and second axes;

a grinding member attached to the third drive shaft, wherein the grinding member rotates about the fourth axis;

a first housing member, wherein the first drive shaft is disposed inside of the first housing member;

a second housing member, wherein the second drive shaft is disposed inside of the second housing member;

a pivot joint connecting the first housing member to the second housing member, wherein the second housing member pivots about the pivot joint relative to the first housing member; and

a vacuum passageway at least partially disposed inside of the apparatus to provide vacuum suction in the vicinity of the grinding member to suction enamel dust produced during the floating of teeth, wherein the vacuum passageway passes through the pivot joint.

2. The equine dental apparatus of claim **1** wherein the apparatus further includes a source of illumination disposed to illuminate the teeth being floated, wherein the source of illumination is at least partially disposed inside of the first and second housing members.

3. The equine dental apparatus of claim **2** wherein the source of illumination passes through the pivot joint.

4. The equine dental apparatus of claim **2** wherein the source of illumination includes a cable, wherein the cable passes through the pivot joint.

5. The equine dental apparatus of claim **4** wherein the cable is a fiber optic cable.

6. The equine dental apparatus of claim **4** wherein the cable is a copper wire.

7. The equine dental apparatus of claim **1** wherein the pivot joint includes a ball and socket joint, wherein the second drive shaft is coupled to the first drive shaft via the ball and socket joint.

8. An equine dental apparatus for floating the teeth of horses comprising:

a first drive shaft configured for attachment to a drive mechanism, wherein the first drive shaft rotates about a first axis;

a second drive shaft coupled to the first drive shaft and capable of rotating about a second axis different from the first axis, wherein the second drive shaft pivots relative to the first drive shaft about a third axis, and further wherein the third axis intersects the second axis;

a ball and socket joint, wherein the first drive shaft is coupled to the second drive shaft via the ball and socket joint;

a third drive shaft coupled to the second drive shaft, wherein the third drive shaft rotates about a fourth axis different from the first and second axes;

a grinding member attached to the third drive shaft, wherein the grinding member rotates about the fourth axis;

a first housing member, wherein the first drive shaft is disposed inside of the first housing member;

a second housing member, wherein the second drive shaft is disposed inside of the second housing member;

a pivot joint connecting the first housing member to the second housing member, wherein the second housing member pivots about the pivot joint relative to the first housing member; and

a vacuum passageway at least partially disposed inside of the apparatus to provide vacuum suction in the vicinity of the grinding member to suction enamel dust produced during the floating of teeth.

9. The equine dental apparatus of claim **8** wherein the apparatus further includes a source of illumination disposed to illuminate the teeth being floated.

10. The equine dental apparatus of claim **9** wherein the source of illumination is at least partially disposed inside of the apparatus.

11. The equine dental apparatus of claim **9** wherein the source of illumination is at least partially disposed inside of the first and second housing members.

12. The equine dental apparatus of claim **9** wherein the source of illumination passes through the pivot joint.

13. The equine dental apparatus of claim **12** wherein the source of illumination includes a cable, wherein the cable passes through the pivot joint.

14. The equine dental apparatus of claim **13** wherein the cable is a fiber optic cable.

15. The equine dental apparatus of claim **13** wherein the cable is a copper wire.

16. An equine dental apparatus for floating the teeth of horses comprising:

a first drive shaft configured for attachment to a drive mechanism, wherein the first drive shaft rotates about a first axis;

a second drive shaft coupled to the first drive shaft and capable of rotating about a second axis different from the first axis, wherein the second drive shaft pivots relative to the first drive shaft about a third axis, and further wherein the third axis intersects the second axis;

a ball and socket joint, wherein the first drive shaft is coupled to the second drive shaft via the ball and socket joint;

a third drive shaft coupled to the second drive shaft, wherein the third drive shaft rotates about a fourth axis different from the first and second axes;

a grinding member attached to the third drive shaft, wherein the grinding member rotates about the fourth axis; and

a vacuum passageway at least partially disposed inside of the apparatus to provide vacuum suction in the vicinity of the grinding member to suction enamel dust produced during the floating of teeth.

17. The equine dental apparatus of claim **16** wherein the apparatus further includes a source of illumination disposed to illuminate the teeth being floated.

18. The equine dental apparatus of claim **17** wherein the source of illumination is at least partially disposed inside of the apparatus.

19. An equine dental apparatus for floating the teeth of horses comprising:

a first housing member disposed along a first longitudinal axis and configured for attachment to a drive system;

a second housing member disposed along a second longitudinal axis;

a pivot joint having a pivot axis perpendicular to the first longitudinal axis, wherein the pivot joint connects the first housing member to the second housing member,

and further wherein the second housing member pivots about the pivot axis relative to the first housing member;

a grinding member partially disposed inside of the second housing member, wherein the grinding member rotates about a fourth axis different from the first and second longitudinal axes; and

a vacuum passageway at least partially disposed inside of the apparatus to provide vacuum suction in the vicinity of the grinding member to suction enamel dust produced during the floating of teeth, wherein the vacuum passageway passes through the pivot joint.

20. The equine dental apparatus of claim **19** wherein the apparatus further includes a source of illumination disposed to illuminate the teeth being floated, wherein the source of illumination is at least partially disposed inside of the first and second housing members.

21. The equine dental apparatus of claim **20** wherein the source of illumination passes through the pivot joint.

22. The equine dental apparatus of claim **20** wherein the source of illumination includes a cable, wherein the cable passes through the pivot joint.

23. The equine dental apparatus of claim **22** wherein the cable is a fiber optic cable.

24. The equine dental apparatus of claim **22** wherein the cable is a copper wire.

25. An equine dental apparatus for floating the teeth of horses comprising:

a tool body;

a first drive shaft disposed inside of the tool body, wherein the first drive shaft includes a first end configured for attachment to a drive mechanism and a second end opposite the first end, wherein the first drive shaft rotates about a first axis;

a first grinding head configured for attachment to the tool body, wherein the first grinding head includes a second drive shaft and a first grinding member, wherein the second drive shaft rotates about a second axis and has a first end capable of coupling to the second end of the first drive shaft and a second end, wherein the first grinding member is attached to the second end of the second drive shaft, and further wherein the first grinding member rotates about the second axis; and

a second grinding head configured for attachment to the tool body, wherein the second grinding head includes a third drive shaft, a fourth drive shaft, and a second grinding member, wherein the third drive shaft rotates about a third axis and has a first end capable of coupling to the second end of the first drive shaft and a second end, wherein the fourth drive shaft rotates about a fourth axis different from the third axis and has a first end coupled to the second end of the third drive shaft and a second end, wherein the grinding member is attached to the second end of the fourth drive shaft, and further wherein the grinding member rotates about the fourth axis.

26. The equine dental apparatus of claim **25** further comprising a pivot joint disposed to connect a selective one of the first and second grinding heads to the tool body, wherein the selected one of the first and second grinding heads when connected pivots about the pivot joint relative to the tool body.

27. The equine dental apparatus of claim **26** wherein the appartus further includes a vacuum passageway disposed to suction enamel dust produced during the floating of teeth, wherein a portion of the vacuum passageway is disposed inside of the tool body, and further wherein the vacuum passageway passes through the pivot joint.

28. The equine dental apparatus of claim **26** wherein the apparatus further includes a source of illumination disposed to illuminate the teeth being floated, wherein the source of illumination is at least partially disposed inside of the tool body.

29. The equine dental apparatus of claim **28** wherein the source of illumination passes through the pivot joint.

30. The equine dental apparatus of claim **25** wherein the apparatus further includes a vacuum passageway disposed to suction enamel dust produced during the floating of teeth.

31. The equine dental apparatus of claim **30** wherein a portion of the vacuum passageway is disposed inside of the tool body.

32. The equine dental apparatus of claim **25** wherein the apparatus further includes a source of illumination disposed to illuminate the teeth being floated.

33. The equine dental apparatus of claim **32** wherein the source of illumination is at least partially disposed inside of the tool body.

34. An equine dental apparatus for floating the teeth of horses comprising:

a first drive shaft configured for attachment to a drive mechanism, wherein the first drive shaft rotates about a first axis;

a second drive shaft coupled to the first drive shaft and capable of rotating about a second axis different from the first axis, wherein the second drive shaft pivots relative to the first drive shaft about a third axis, and further wherein the third axis intersects the second axis;

a third drive shaft coupled to the second drive shaft, wherein the third drive shaft rotates about a fourth axis different from the first and second axes;

a grinding member attached to the third drive shaft, wherein the grinding member rotates about the fourth axis;

a first housing member, wherein the first drive shaft is disposed inside of the first housing member;

a second housing member, wherein the second drive shaft is disposed inside of the second housing member;

a pivot joint connecting the first housing member to the second housing member, wherein the second housing member pivots about the pivot joint relative to the first housing member, wherein the pivot joint comprises

a cylindrical member having first and second opposing ends, wherein the second housing member is fixedly attached to the cylindrical member, and further wherein the cylindrical member is disposed for rotation about the third axis, and

first and second circular end members, wherein the first and second circular end members are rotationally disposed inside of the first and second opposing ends respectively of the cylindrical member such that the first and second circular end members are capable of rotating about the third axis independent of the cylindrical member, and further wherein the first housing member is fixedly attached to the first and second circular end members; and

a vacuum passageway at least partially disposed inside of the apparatus to provide vacuum suction in the vicinity of the grinding member to suction enamel dust produced during the floating of teeth.

35. The equine dental apparatus of claim **34** wherein the pivot joint further includes a ball and socket joint disposed inside of the cylindrical member.

36. The equine dental apparatus of claim **34** wherein the vacuum passageway passes through the cylindrical member.

37. The equine dental apparatus of claim **34** wherein the vacuum passageway passes through a portion of at least one of the first or second circular end members.

38. The equine dental apparatus of claim 34 wherein the apparatus further includes a source of illumination disposed to illuminate the teeth being floated.

39. The equine dental apparatus of claim 38 wherein the source of illumination is at least partially disposed inside of the apparatus.

40. The equine dental apparatus of claim 38 wherein the source of illumination is at least partially disposed inside of the first and second housing members.

41. The equine dental apparatus of claim 38 wherein the source of illumination passes through the pivot joint.

42. The equine dental apparatus of claim 41 wherein the source of illumination includes a cable, wherein the cable passes through the pivot joint.

43. The equine dental apparatus of claim 42 wherein the cable is a fiber optic cable.

44. The equine dental apparatus of claim 41 wherein the source of illumination passes through the cylindrical member.

45. An equine dental apparatus for floating the teeth of horses comprising:

a first housing member disposed along a first longitudinal axis and configured for attachment to a drive system;

a second housing member disposed along a second longitudinal axis;

a pivot joint having a pivot axis perpendicular to the first longitudinal axis, wherein the pivot ioint connects the first housing member to the second housing member, and further wherein the second housing member pivots about the pivot axis relative to the first housing member, wherein the pivot joint comprises

a cylindrical member having first and second opposing ends, wherein the second housing member is fixedly attached to the cylindrical member, and further wherein the cylindrical member is disposed for rotation about the pivot axis, and

first and second circular end members, wherein the first and second circular end members are rotationally disposed inside of the first and second opposing ends respectively of the cylindrical member such that the first and second circular end members are capable of rotating about the pivot axis independent of the cylindrical member, and further wherein the first housing member is fixedly attached to the first and second circular end members;

a grinding member partially disposed inside of the second housing member, wherein the grinding member rotates about a fourth axis different from the first and second longitudinal axes; and

a vacuum passageway at least partially disposed inside of the apparatus to provide vacuum suction in the vicinity of the grinding member to suction enamel dust produced during the floating of teeth.

46. The equine dental apparatus of claim 45 wherein the pivot joint further includes a ball and socket joint disposed inside of the cylindrical member.

47. The equine dental apparatus of claim 45 wherein the vacuum passageway passes through the cylindrical member.

48. The equine dental apparatus of claim 45 wherein the vacuum passageway passes through a portion of at least one of the first or second circular end members.

49. The equine dental apparatus of claim 45 wherein the apparatus further includes a source of illumination disposed to illuminate the teeth being floated.

50. The equine dental apparatus of claim 49 wherein the source of illumination is at least partially disposed inside of the apparatus.

51. The equine dental apparatus of claim 49 wherein the source of illumination is at least partially disposed inside of the first and second housing members.

52. The equine dental apparatus of claim 49 wherein the source of illumination passes through the pivot joint.

53. The equine dental apparatus of claim 52 wherein the source of illumination includes a cable, wherein the cable passes through the pivot joint.

54. The equine dental apparatus of claim 53 wherein the cable is a fiber optic cable.

55. The equine dental apparatus of claim 52 wherein the source of illumination passes through the cylindrical member.

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